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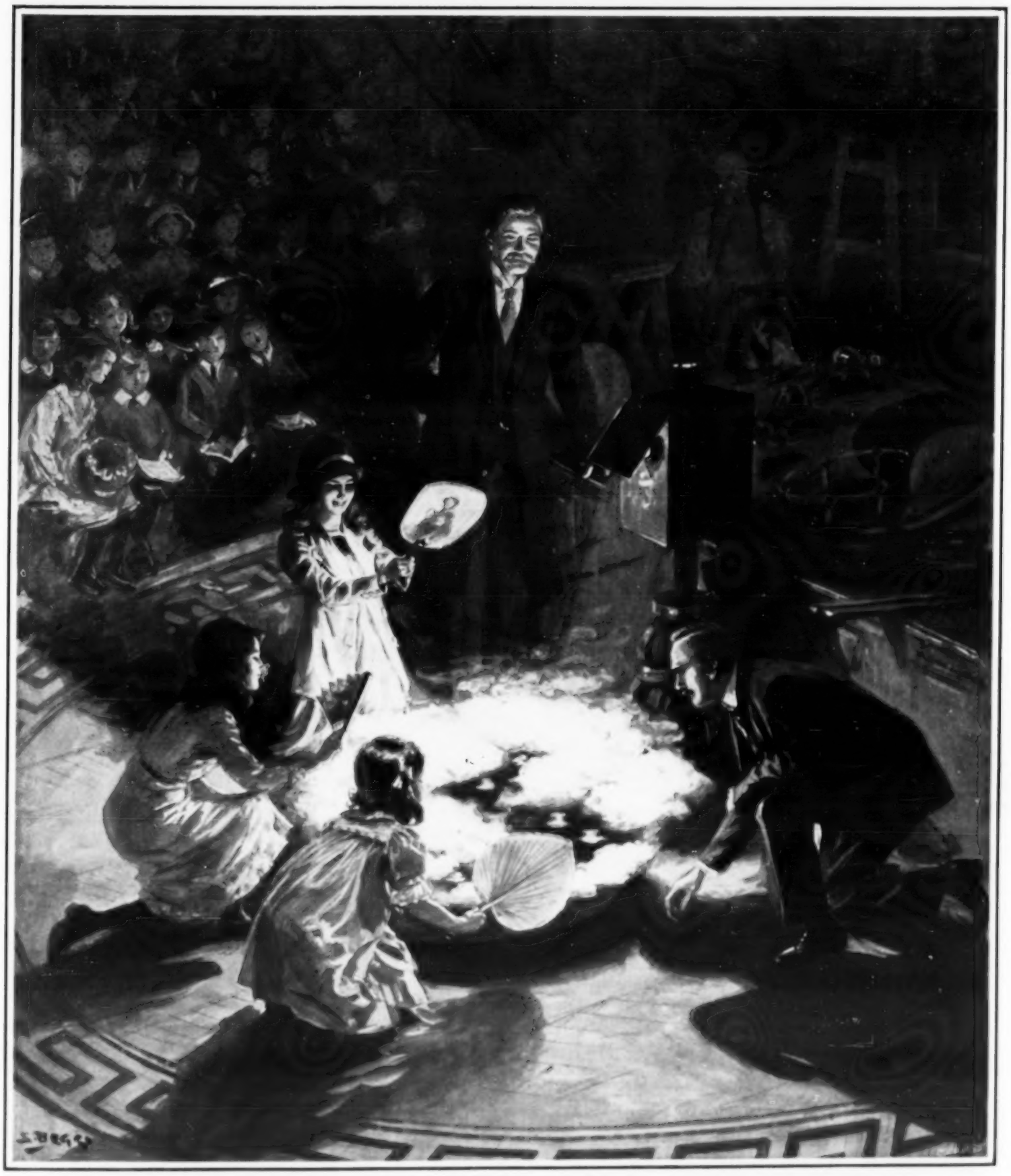

A NEW FAIRYLAND OPENED FOR CHILDREN: LITTLE GIRLS FANNING AWAY THE WHITE CLOUD FORMED BY THE POURING OF LIQUID AIR ON TO WATER, AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Once more there has been revealed, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, a new fairyland for children, the fairyland of science. This time a visit to the delectable place meant "A Voyage in Space," demonstrated by Professor H. H. Turner. In the lecture illustrated, the Professor referred to the polar caps in Mars and the extreme cold of the lunar night. One of the experiments, which we show here, was very effective. The Professor poured a quantity of liquid air from one of Sir James Dewar's vacuum vessels on to water, under the beams of a powerful light. The dense white layer of cloud formed was then wafted aside by some of the children armed with fans, revealing small cups of ice floating on the water. Each cup contained a few drops of liquid air rapidly boiling away. As the oxygen was liberated from the liquid air, the Professor's assistant held a splinter of glowing wood over the ice cup, when the wood instantly burst into flame.

DRAWN BY S. HEGG.

AN "ENTENTE" COLUMN: BOOKS ABOUT PARIS.

M. DE MONVEL'S "Eminent Englishmen and Women in Paris" (David Nutt), making, as it does, direct appeal to readers on this side the Channel, demanded translation. The work has real value, tracing the development of the good understanding between our neighbours and ourselves during the earlier years of the last century. It is curious that the foundations of good-fellowship should have been laid by the rigorous detention of English prisoners in France by Napoleon, and not less so that the fraternisation of the two races should have made such progress from the hour of Waterloo. The situation at Paris in and after 1815, socially speaking, was unique: France had been practically closed to us from the early years of the century, and with the restoration of peace the nobility and wealth of England flocked over to the French capital to create a new order of things in a strange and piquant atmosphere. Relief at the prospect of stable government, memories of the horrors of the Revolution, and gratitude for the hospitality and kindness accorded to the numberless exiles who sought refuge in England, struggled against patriotic feeling and the bitterness of the knowledge that conquest was the price of peace; and nothing could convey a clearer idea of the Parisian temperament than the attitude adopted towards ourselves at this juncture. Most entertaining are the glimpses of the celebrities who, after Waterloo and during the twenty years ensuing, were prominent in Paris: the Duke of Wellington, Lady Blessington, Captain Gronow, Lady Morgan (an author now forgotten, but a force in her time), Thackeray, Lord Henry Seymour—a veritable host of men and women either famous or notorious. Mr. Herring has preserved the spirit of the original while giving a translation so able that the reader must often remind himself that he is viewing the scene through French spectacles.

In "Paris Nights and Other Impressions of Places and People" (Hodder and Stoughton), Mr. Arnold Bennett has collected a long series of essays inspired by the daily round in very various resorts—using the word to embrace scenes so diverse as the Variétés in Paris and the suburban abode of the Smith family. If they be journalism, rather is this a triumph for journalism than a reflection on literature, for his topics afford the author opportunity to display his unrivalled gift for vitalising and illuminating the least promising theme. Whether in French country town or in Piccadilly Circus, he shows the grasp and penetration that distinguish his novels; and he frames his thought in the same happily chosen words. Anyone who has lost or won ten francs at Monte Carlo, following the author through his first taste of "gilded and delicious sin," will recognise his own feelings as in a mirror, as anyone who has attended a public dinner will realise the accuracy, merciless but irresistibly amusing, wherewith the inner consciousness of the assembly is dissected. Very many of these sketches are noteworthy for the skilful fidelity with which an atmosphere is created. Such are "An Evening with Exiles," a perfect word-picture of the temporary sojourner's life in Paris; "The Hotel Triste," which recalls memories shared by all—not necessarily at Florence; or "The Hanbridge Empire," that convincing vision of audience and performance at a provincial music-hall. It is the unerring certainty with which Mr. Bennett penetrates to the inmost heart of the commonplace that raises it above the commonplace and lends previously unsuspected charm. Admittedly, some of the sketches are of an exceeding slightness, but the most slender has the brilliancy of the cobweb in sunshine. Mr. Rickards' drawings, admirable in themselves and in harmony with the text, deserve high praise.

In his unorthodox preface to "The Spirit of Paris" (A. and C. Black), Mr. Frankfort Sommerville proposes to explain "why we all love Paris." He knows the city and various phases of its life, and enjoyed the additional advantage of a French grandmother, at whose feet he learned the language in his infancy. We recognise the fidelity of his descriptions, appreciate the occasional graphic touch that escapes his pen, and we feel the sympathy knowledge creates in him. Whether he deals with Parisian home life, the artist, the streets, the shops with their workers, the theatre, race-course, or restaurants, we know that we are with one who understands his ground; but he suffers from the fact that he travels a road much trodden, and challenges comparison with others who have gone the same way. Perhaps we shall best express the feeling left by perusal of his book if we say it hardly justifies its title: the author lovingly portrays the gracious body, but his insight does not reach the soul. He is an agreeable cicerone, and his work may be commended to those who seek guidance on the surface of things. Some of the colour illustrations by various French artists are very pleasing.

Sir Edward Thorpe makes a welcome contribution to the library of the steam-yachtsman, or the less ambitious traveller with oars, in "The Seine from Havre to Paris" (Macmillan), an animated and most informing account of a trip made in the summer of 1912. The river is one that offers particular attraction to those interested in history or ecclesiastical architecture; flowing through a country varied and picturesque, it is also the highway past a long succession of memorials of departed greatness—"grim grey castles and the donjons of feudal strongholds . . . ruined abbeys and dismantled monasteries, mediæval churches and cathedrals, camps and battle-grounds of Celts and Romans, Vikings, Normans, French, and English." Apart from these is the appeal made by the sleepy old towns, with their narrow streets and wooden houses. But he who would reap the full harvest of his journeying must know the tale of his country's intercourse with Normandy through the Middle Ages; and this he may study most pleasantly in this readable book. Miss Olive Branson's pen-and-ink drawings, more especially those of architectural subjects, are excellent.

TWO NEW NOVELS.

"Here Are Ladies." The author of "The Crock of Gold," in making a second venture on its lines, has found his delicate vein of fantasy a little difficult to sustain. The concluding portion of "Here are Ladies" (Macmillan) is, indeed, thin stuff with which the ladies have too little to do. It is in the early part of the book that we find the goblin cleverness, the sense of a world of faery mockery, with which Mr. Stephens first delighted his public. The sketches have their own impish charm—and, it may be added, their own disappointment. They are inimitable while they last; but they end just when they come to grips with the subject. There is no elaboration of the idea or the plot, and it remains hung up—a mere peg, when all is said and done, for epigram. Some are satirical—poking fun, Puck-like, at human nature; others, as in "Three Women Who Wept," are as distressful as their own distressful country. It is not a book to miss; but we are sorry there is not more body to it.

"A Changed Man." The fragments from Mr. Thomas Hardy's feast have been gathered up in "A Changed Man" (Macmillan). They possess, of course, an interest altogether over and above their value as fiction. The collection of stories has been written at dates between 1881 and 1900. These Wessex people for the most part, here as elsewhere, are puppets in the hands of Fate. It is worth noting that the Christmas story of "The Grave by the Handpost," which might have been expected to have a seasonable flavour, is, in keeping with Mr. Hardy's sense of the irony of life, a deeply depressing description of the return of a soldier from the wars to his father's dishonoured grave, and his own resulting suicide. What could be more characteristic than the concluding passage? "On the table in the cottage he had left a piece of paper, on which he had written his wish that he might be buried at the Cross beside his father. But the paper was accidentally swept to the floor, and overlooked till after his funeral, which took place in the ordinary way in the churchyard." There is a sketch of a tryst at Maiden Castle (the "Mai-dun") near Dorchester, which is full of the master's keen observation and love for the mysterious past of his country. The book forms a volume of the uniform edition of Mr. Hardy's works.

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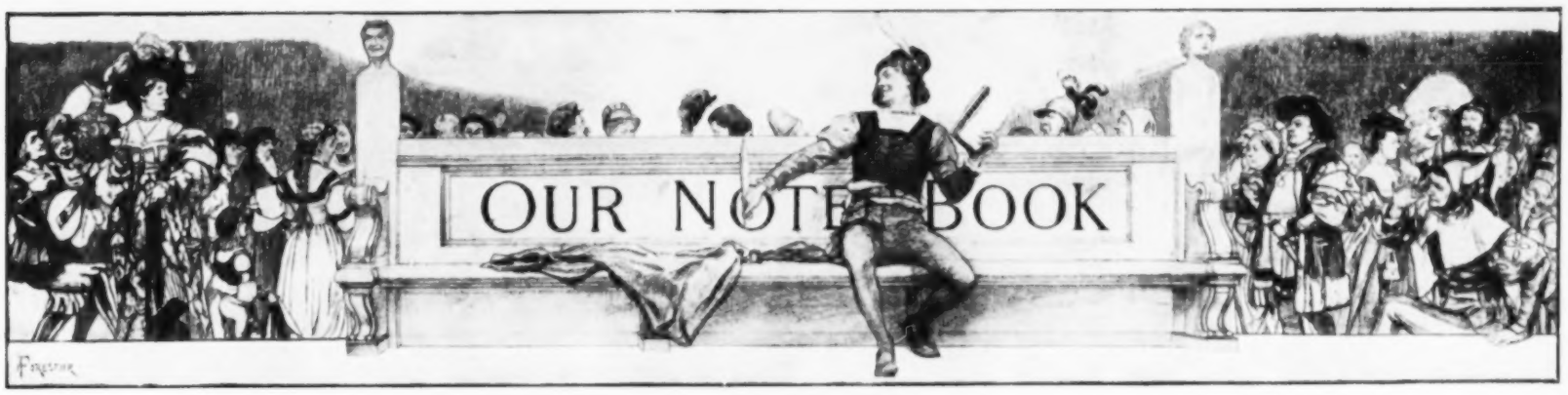


By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ALL men are interesting—even the clever ones—and I cannot think of any human group or habitation in which there would not be significant truths to be picked up. The artistic group is, perhaps, the most difficult to come properly to grips with, because it is often a system of disguises. There is a kind of ornament that is meant to conceal rather than reveal, so that a stool looks like something more and less than a stool, or a kettle something more and less than a kettle. A very great deal of Art is due to lack of imagination. It is often because people cannot see the stool that they carve the stool, or because they cannot see the kettle that they enamel it. For, after all, the most poetical thing about a stool is that it will stand upright; and the most beautiful quality in a kettle is that it boils. It turns one wonderful thing called cold water into another wonderful thing called hot water—indeed, the kettle may be called both poet and priest, for it sings and it sends up an offering of cloud. But in all cases the most imaginative part of the business is the business itself; and decoration may disguise this as well as illustrate it. You will never find anything more mystical about a door than that it will open, or more mystical about a fire than that it will burn. It might often happen, I think, that a really artistic home would be the very worst possible background for the childhood of a great artist.

But though all animate things, and even all inanimate things, have an interest; and although wherever there is human nature there is a human interest, there is another distinction which is not sufficiently observed. There is another sense in which it is really worth while to visit some countries and not others, some towns and not others, some households and not others. And I think the distinction is this—that places and people vary not so much in the presence of human interest, but in the probability of our being able to find it out. I always thought as a boy that the great objection to finding the North Pole was that even when you found it you could not see it. My fancies fluttered rather round something that one probably would be able to see if one came close to it—such as the Matterhorn. Nor do I even now think the distinction unphilosophical. Like all men who have grown more orthodox and doctrinal about religion, my mind has broadened since those days; and I have a sympathy with physical science that I could not feel when I thought it was destructive and victorious. I see now that the North Pole really is interesting. But I think still that the only real interest of it, which is a mathematical and astronomical interest, can be got quite as well without the Pole being seen, or even being discovered. There is an intellectual fascination about the spot that is neither East nor West, which is almost as entrancing as the castle in the fairy-tale that was east of the sun and west of the moon. There is a mental significance in the one minute spot that is motionless in universal motion, which is full of religious allegory. But all this sort of interest a man can get as well by turning a globe in a school-room as he could by sailing with Admiral Peary. But it is not true that all the interest and the poetry of the Matterhorn can be got as well by reading about its height in a geography book in a school-room as it could be by going to look at it where it stands. The first pleasure is purely abstract; the second is rather a sort of sacrament: that is to say, that, though it is spiritual, it is also solid. And the first spirit, the spirit of a sort of academic jest, the spirit of Archimedes when he talked about his lever for lifting the world—that is the right spirit in which to use ideas like the idea of the North Pole; and all the ideas revealed in the scientific chart of the universe. The scientific cycles should be huge and splendid toys; they should be thrown like quoits and caught again like balls. That is the real way of knowing the use of the globes.

BOUGHT TO BE PLACED AT LAST, LIKE HIS FELLOW-CHANCELLORS, IN AN OXFORD GALLERY: THE HOLTON PARK PORTRAIT OF OLIVER CROMWELL ACQUIRED FOR THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Hitherto Oxford has possessed no portrait of Oliver Cromwell in any college hall or University gallery, although he was Chancellor of the University from 1650 to 1657, and all but two of the other Chancellors since the time of Queen Elizabeth are represented there. Recently the Holton Park portrait of the Protector was offered for sale for £200, whereupon the present Chancellor, and various masters and scholars of the University, together with other distinguished Oxford men and some of Cromwell's descendants, subscribed to purchase the portrait for the Bodleian Library, of which he was a benefactor. The history of the picture was given as follows in a recent number of the "Oxford Magazine": "The traditional account is that the portrait was painted by Walker, and came to Holton Park House in connection with the marriage of General Ireton to Bridget, Cromwell's daughter, in the village church at Holton, near Wheatley, a few days before the capitulation of Oxford; and has remained in the possession of successive owners of Holton Park till the present day. Professor Goldwin Smith had a copy of this picture made by William Rieuze, father of Briton Rivière, about 1850." The writer mentions also that "F. Bartolozzi's well-known engraving . . . almost looks as if it were taken directly from it."

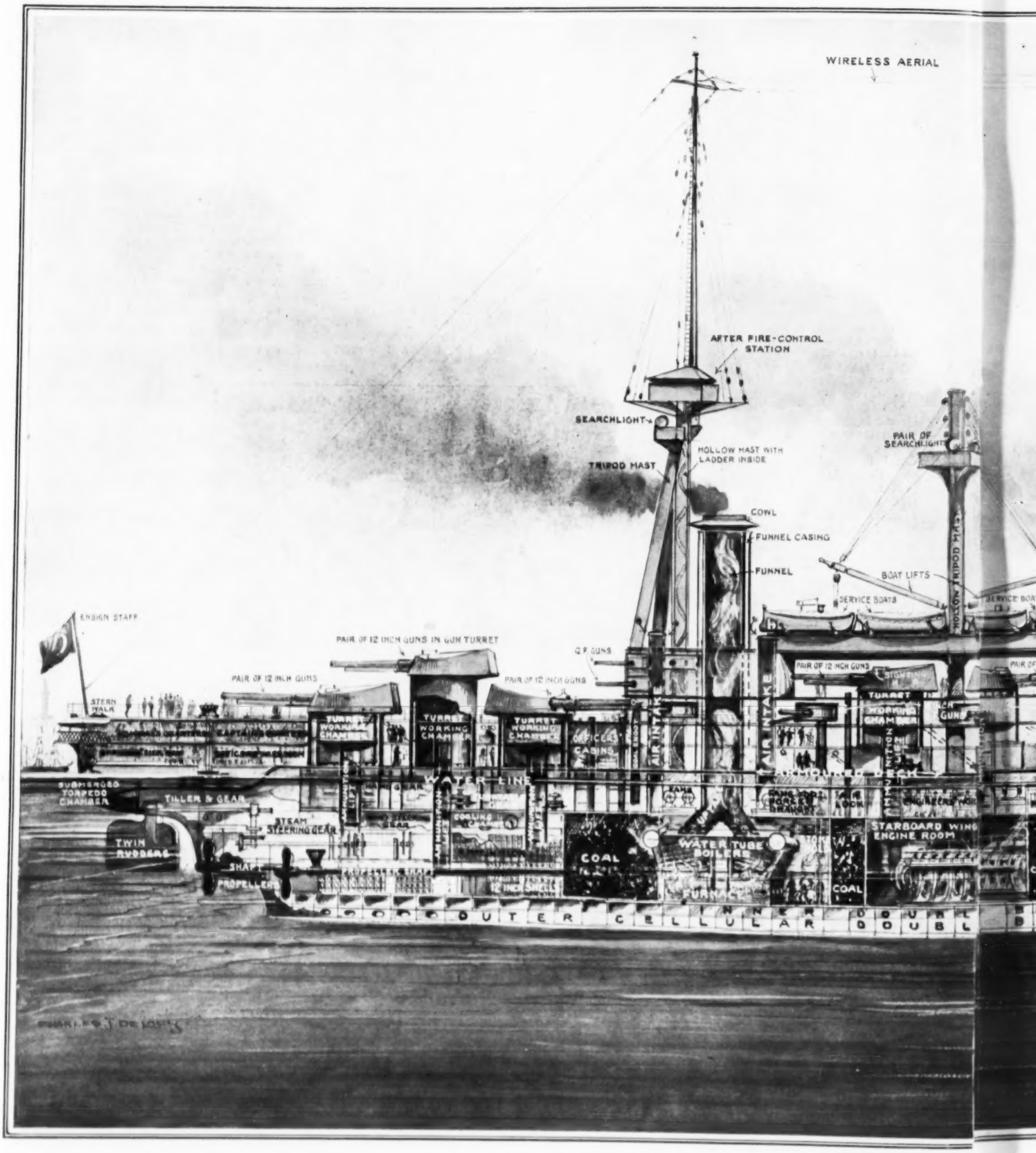
I myself feel about going to America, or going to the Colonies, very much as I feel about going to the North Pole. I am sure America is very interesting; but I can see that from here. And none of the Europeans who do go to America seem to be able to get any further than this fact, which is already known to me. One English man of letters went there and said he heard a noise like thunder of the nibbling of innumerable mice. This is a very good epigram; but he could easily have had the epigram without the experience; and I dare to dream that he might have preferred it. Another English man of letters went there and said that what struck him most about Americans was their happiness and their futility. That may be true; but it is hardly tempting. Another English man of letters went there and died. Another English man of letters went there, and at the first sight of New York, refused to leave the ship, in which he immediately returned to the white cliffs of his fatherland: at least, this is his own account of the matter. Another English man of letters went there; and reports temperately to the effect that it can be done, if you train for two or three years beforehand, abstaining from all the more civilised forms of food and drink. This may be a slander; anyhow, it cannot be called a recommendation. But none of these difficulties would necessarily deter me, if all these difficulties were not dwarfed by my difficulty, which is, that if I could fly across to America this instant on a fairy carpet, I do not believe I should understand it any more than I do now. For there are some mysteries that do not reveal themselves easily to the eye. And it is a curious paradox that it is often the most materialistic things that it is least easy to understand merely by looking at them.

Suppose a man goes to Rouen or Nuremberg; he may know little of the Middle Ages; if he is an ordinary well-educated English gentleman, we may safely say that he will know nothing of the Middle Ages. But he will know more when he leaves than he did when he came. For the very reason that the spring and fountain of the Middle Ages was a spiritual thing, it did manage to express itself in a concrete form. No one could look at the front of Rouen Cathedral and really think that mediæval men were barbarous—or even that they were sad. But when the spirit behind a society is an unspiritual spirit (and there is such a paradox), it has not this plastic power of self-expression. Its machines, utensils, ornaments will not be those that it has made, but those that it has been forced to buy or is eager to sell. Thus the idea of merely going to look at a place like Johannesburg, for instance, tires me with the very thought of it; and that not because there are not interesting things and people there as much as anywhere else, but because they have no power of revealing their real romance or secret. Jews, for example, are almost the most interesting people in the world; and there are plenty of them in Johannesburg. But I have no reason to suppose that it would be any easier to make head or tail of them in Johannesburg than it is in St. John's Wood.

The truth is that places must be distinguished from each other by their power of self-revelation, and not merely by whether there is something that might be revealed. If I live in Islington, and somebody says to me "Tooting is interesting," I shall not contradict him. The whole amazing modern state is interesting. I shall only say that, on the highest peak of Upper Tooting, I shall not be interested.

BUILT IN ENGLAND FOR BRAZIL; SOLD TO TURKEYTHE

DRAWN BY CHAS. DE LA

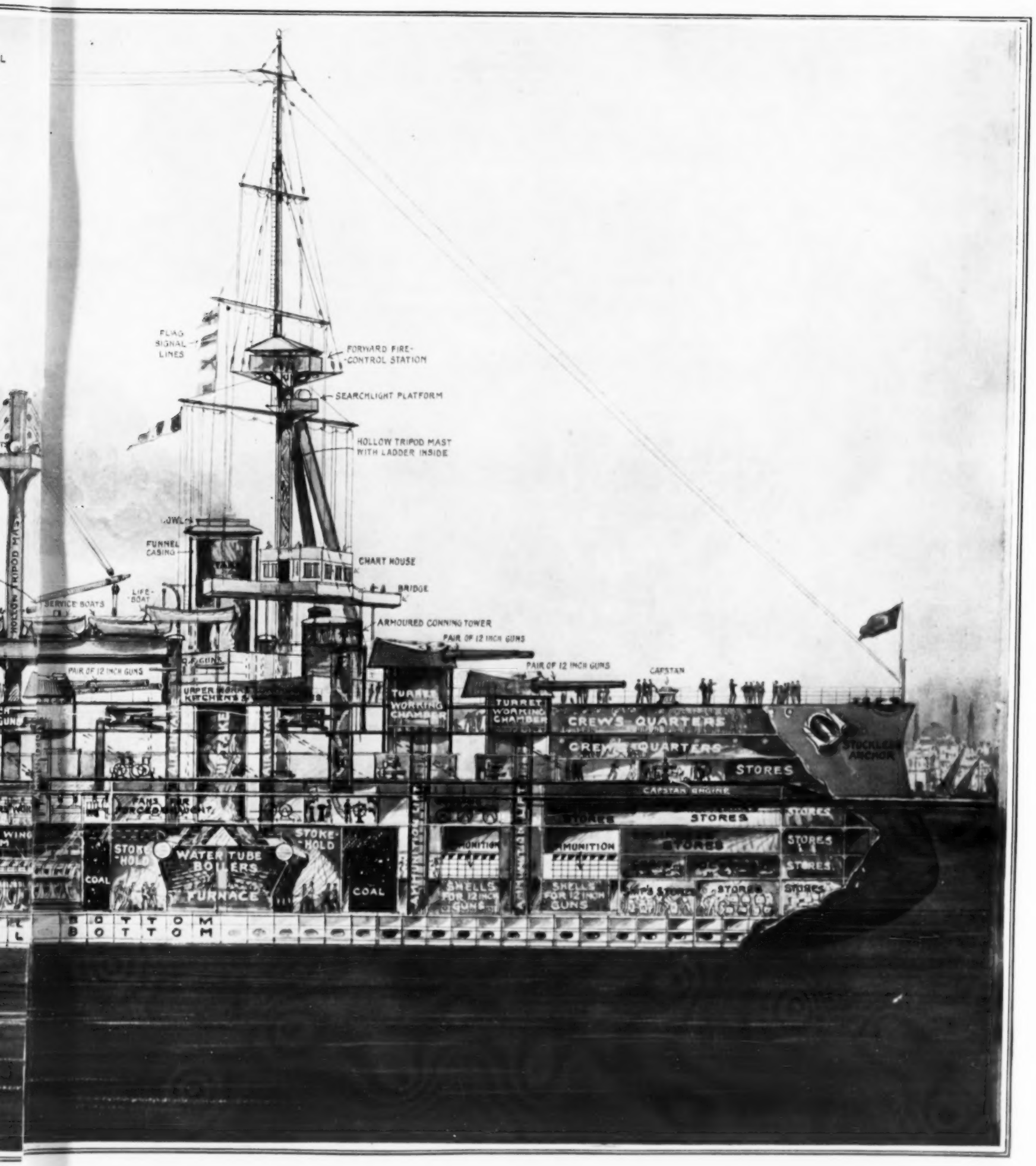


POSSIBLE SIGN OF A NEW BALKAN WAR BUT REPORTED COUNTERED BY A GI

As we had occasion to remark at the time, the startling announcement was made the other day that Turkey, to the chagrin, particularly, of Greece, Italy, and France, had bought the Brazilian battle-ship "Rio de Janeiro," which was launched from the Elswick Yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., on January 22 of last year, and is now being completed. There were then those who feared that this transfer of a Dreadnought superior to the only powerful ship of the Greek navy presaged the imminence of another Balkan war; for, with her, the Turks believe that they could recover from Greece by force of arms the eleven Aegean Islands they lost in the struggle of 1912-13. The Greek counter-stroke was not long in coming; for, if report from Vienna be true, Greece is to buy the Dreadnought "Almirante Latorre," which is being built for Chili by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and was launched in December last. Meantime the Turkish Committee for the development of the Navy has invited the public to contribute towards the payment of "this debt of patriotism and honour"; and it has proposing the Brazilia 12-inch and and has a pounder boa

KEYTHE "KIDNAPPED" DREADNOUGHT—IN SECTION.

BY CHAS. DE LACY.



A GREEK PURCHASE: THE "RIO DE JANEIRO," NOW OWNED BY TURKEY.

and it has been officially announced from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government laid a scheme before the builders of the Brazilian battle-ship which has been sold to Turkey, proposing that the firm should construct another Dreadnought without any loss to the Brazilian Treasury and dispose of the "Rio de Janeiro" without any intervention on the part of the Brazilian Government. The "Rio de Janeiro" is a Dreadnought of 27,500 tons displacement, and has a speed of 22 knots. She is 632 feet long. Her armament consists of fourteen 12-inch and twenty 6-inch guns. When she purchased the vessel, Turkey also bought about £250,000 worth of ammunition. The "Almirante Latorre" is a Dreadnought of 28,000 tons displacement, and has a speed of 23 knots. Her length, between perpendiculars, is 625 feet. Her armament consists of ten 14-inch B.L. guns, sixteen 6-inch B.L. guns, four 3-inch, two 76-mm, twelve-pounder boat-guns, four Maxims, and four 21-inch submerged torpedo-tubes.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR JOHN M. MACPHERSON,
Late Secretary of the Supreme Legislative Council in India.

Photo. C.N.

MR. G. S. STREET,
Appointed Joint Reader of Plays under the Lord Chamberlain.

Photo. Ams Cassels.

MR. G. C. CASSELS,
The new London Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL H. J. F. CAMPBELL,
Commander of the Naval Brigade in the Zulu War of 1878.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SIR John Macpherson, who died suddenly at Reigate Station a few days ago, retired in 1911 after thirty-four years' service in the Legislative Department of the Indian Government, of which he became Secretary in 1896. He served under nine Viceroys, and became a member of the Legislature while continuing to act as Secretary. He wrote several well-known legal works, including "The Law of Mortgage in British India."

In succession to the late Mr. Charles Brookfield, the Lord Chamberlain recently appointed Mr. G. S. Street as Joint Reader of Plays with Mr. Ernest Bendall. Mr. Street is the author of many delightful books, including "The Ghosts of Piccadilly," and "The Autobiography of a Boy." His comedy, "Great Friend.," was produced by the Stage Society in 1905. He was at one time a regular contributor to this paper under the heading, "Talks with Tom Bingley on Parliament and Persons."

English music-lovers heard with deep regret the news that M. Raoul Pugno, the famous pianist, had died suddenly in Moscow while on a concert tour. His appearances here with the violinist, M. Ysaÿe, and with the Queen's Hall Orchestra, had for many years been among the chief delights of concert-goers in London. M. Pugno was born in Paris in 1852, and first became known as an organist, composer, and theatrical chorus-master.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE M. RAOUL PUGNO,
The famous French Pianist, who died suddenly in Moscow.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD,
Governor-General of Nigeria, recently formed into One Colony and Protectorate.

Sir Frederick Lugard received the title of Governor-General of Nigeria on the formal amalgamation recently of Northern and Southern Nigeria into "the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria." He became Governor of the two Nigerias in 1912. A few days ago he received a gracious message from the King asking him "to convey to the emirs, chiefs, and all the inhabitants of the new Protectorate and the Colony my best wishes for their future happiness." The new Nigeria has a population of about 17,000,000.

A NOTABLE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE: THE HON. JOHN FREEMAN-MITFORD AND HIS BRIDE, FRAULEIN MARIE ANNE VON FRIEDLANDER-FULD, WHO WERE MARRIED IN BERLIN ON JANUARY 6.

Much interest has been aroused by the marriage, in Berlin, of Mr. John Freeman-Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale, and Fräulein Marie Anne von Friedländer-Fuld, daughter of Germany's millionaire "Coal King," Herr von Friedländer-Fuld. After the wedding the newly-married pair left for Munich for the first part of their honeymoon, intending to go on later to Cap Martin.

Mr. George Cyril Cassels succeeds Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor as manager of the London Office of the Bank of Montreal. Formerly for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Cassels has recently been a partner in the firm of William P. Bonbright and Co. Sir Frederick leaves shortly for Montreal to assume the General Managership.

Rear-Admiral H. J. Fletcher Campbell, who died recently at Wimbledon, served as a midshipman in the Baltic Expedition of 1854 and in the Black Sea. In 1878, as Captain of H.M.S. *Active*, he commanded the Naval Brigade during the Zulu War. He retired from the service in 1888.

Hugo Freiherr von Reischach, formerly the German Emperor's Master of the Horse, and recently appointed as his Chief Court Chamberlain in succession to Count Eulenburg, was born in 1854 at Frankfort-on-Main. He was at one time Master of the Household to the late Empress Frederick.

Mr. Henry Holmes, whose name appeared in the New Year's Honours List among those made members of the Victorian Order, is the well-known Superintendent of the Line of the London and South-Western Railway. He is a Hampshire man, and is a Major in the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps of the Royal Engineers.

Photo. Fischer.

FREIHERR VON REISCHACH,
Who has recently been appointed Chamberlain to the Kaiser.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, a new Knight, has been British Consul-General in New York since 1907. From 1901 to 1907 he was Consul-General at San Francisco, and he had previously held consulships in Guatemala, Rio Grande, Réunion, and Bilbao. He was born at Plymouth in 1855.

Sir Richard Winfrey, a new Knight, has been M.P. for South-West Norfolk since 1906. Up to 1910 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture, and nineteen years ago he founded the Lincolnshire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association.

Sir Robert Blair, one of the New Year Knights, is well known in the scholastic world as Education Officer of the London County Council. He was himself at one time a schoolmaster, but in 1894 he became a Science and Art Inspector in Scotland. Later, he was for three years Assistant Secretary for Technical Instruction in Ireland.

One of the few scientists in the New Year Honours List is Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of Physics in the University of Manchester, and Director of the Physical Laboratories there. He was born and received his first training in New Zealand, and, later, studied at Cambridge. In 1908 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Photo. Falkiner, Dublin.

SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD, F.R.S.,
Professor of Physics at Manchester—One of the new Knights.

Photo. Press Visual Studios.

MR. HENRY HOLMES,
Superintendent of the Line, L. and S.W.R.—Made an M.V.O.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR COURTENAY BENNETT, C.I.E.,
Consul-General in New York—One of the new Knights.

Photo. Falkiner, Dublin.

SIR RICHARD WINFREY, M.P.,
Liberal Member for South-West Norfolk—One of the new Knights.

Photo. Russell and Fry.

SIR ROBERT BLAIR,
Education Officer of the L.C.C.—One of the new Knights.

DISCUSSED DURING THE VON REUTER COURT-MARTIAL AT ZABERN.

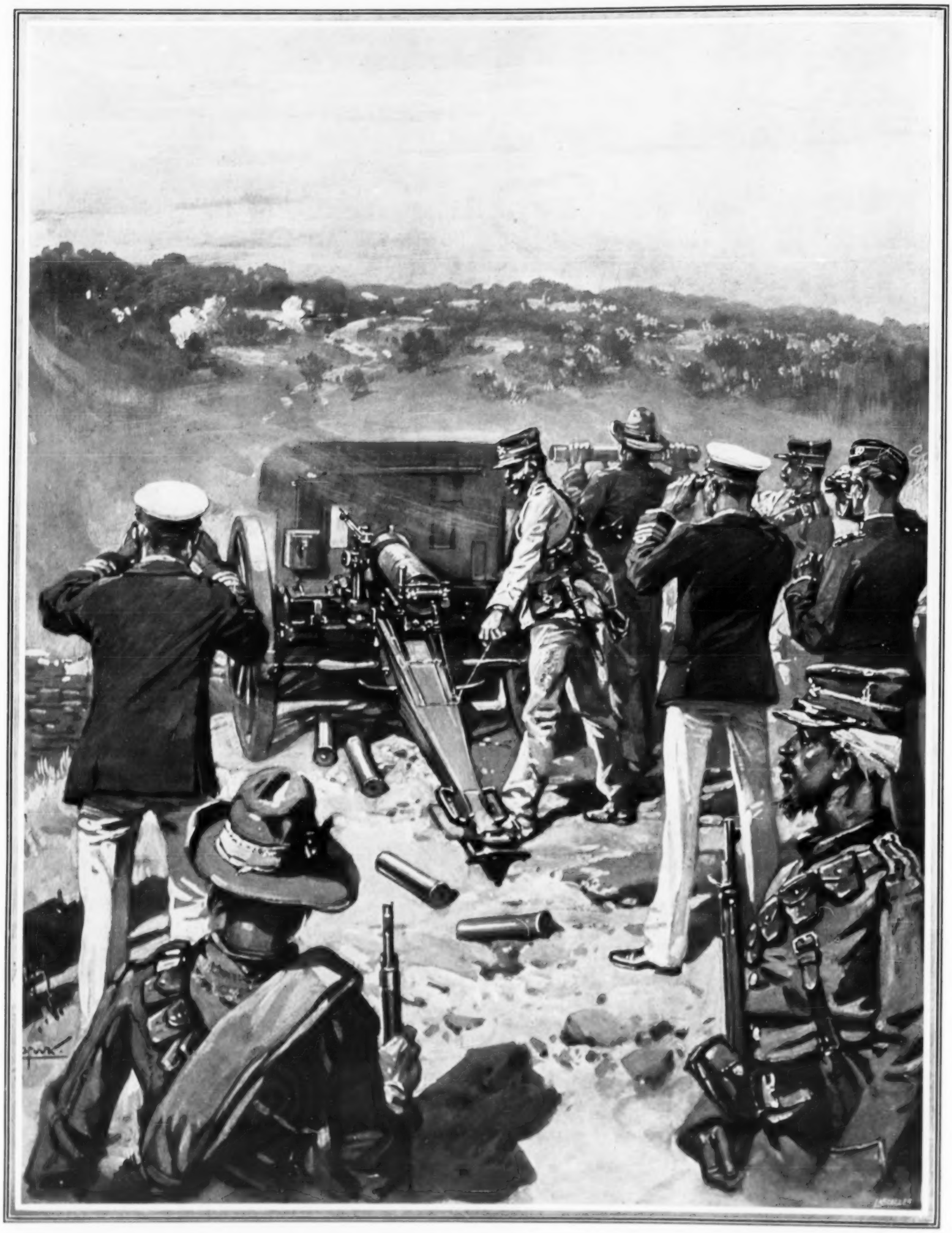
DRAWN BY GEORG SCHÖBEL.

ALLEGED TO HAVE EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF VIGOROUS MILITARY ACTION AT ZABERN: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE—A SPECIAL PORTRAIT OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS AT HIS LATHE.

Just as the Zabern Trial was at its beginning, the German Press began to publish announcements, said the "Times" of the other day, "to the effect that there will be no denial of the report that the Crown Prince congratulated Colonel von Reuter on his behaviour, in a telegram which was the cause of his own transfer to office work under the Chief of the General Staff." Later, it was said in the same connection, in a "Times" telegram from Berlin: "Discussion is expanding here about the alleged telegram, or telegrams, in which the German Crown Prince expressed his approval of vigorous military action at Zabern. According to the Strassburg correspondent of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' the Crown Prince telegraphed, both on November 28 and on November 29, to General von Deimling, the General in command at Strassburg. One telegram is said to have run: 'Immer feste drauf,' which one might translate 'Stick to it'; while the second telegram said 'Bravo.' There is great doubt about the details, and the reports lend themselves to verbal *démentis*, which are, indeed, forthcoming. It is, however, pretty certain that the Crown Prince intervened in some form or other, and in the sense indicated."

BRITAIN IN WAR-TORN MEXICO: AT THE TAMPICO FIGHT.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY A BRITISH OFFICER WHO WITNESSED ALL THE OPERATIONS.



VISITING A FEDERAL POSITION ENGAGED AGAINST THE REBELS: BRITISH OFFICERS FROM THE "SUFFOLK" WATCHING GUNS IN ACTION.

Describing the sketch from which this drawing was made, our correspondent writes: "By the courtesy of General Urzumendi, some of the officers from H.M.S. 'Suffolk' were enabled to watch the Federal guns firing on the rebel position at Tampico. The guns were small 88-mm. pieces, and were firing at a range of about 2500. The Federals, however, were suffering from a shortage of ammunition, which was replenished later when the 'Vera Cruz' came up the river with reinforcements and supplies. The guns, which were painted dark grey, were on a flat-topped mound about fifteen by twenty-five. The ground sloped down in front and then up again to a ridge where the main rebel position was. The guns are seen shelling an orange-grove on the left. The uniforms of the soldiers were filthy and ill-fitting." As we note elsewhere under facsimile reproductions of sketches by the same correspondent, the attack on Tampico lasted from Wednesday, December 10, until the following Saturday, when the rebels withdrew.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER AT THE FIGHTING AT TAMPICO: SKETCHES.

FACSIMILE SKETCHES BY A BRITISH OFFICER, WHO SAW ALL THE OPERATIONS.

1. APPARENTLY ABOUT THE BEST TYPE OF FEDERAL SOLDIER: AN IRREGULAR CAVALRYMAN.
2. HANGED TO TELEGRAPH-POLES AFTER BEING CAPTURED IN POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE: REBELS EXECUTED OUTSIDE THE GERMAN CONSUL'S HOUSE.
3. DEFENDER OF TAMPICO, ALTHOUGH SUFFERING SEVERELY FROM RHEUMATISM: GENERAL URZUMENDI.

Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, was attacked on Wednesday, December 10, last, and the operations lasted until the following Saturday, when the rebels withdrew. In notes concerning these sketches our correspondent writes: "(1) The horses of the Federals' Irregular Cavalrymen are shaggy, unkempt little animals, but apparently capable of much hard work. The men are armed with Mauser carbines. (2) The rebels were hanged immediately. At the request of Admiral Cradock, the bodies were taken down at once. (3) The General's rheumatism prevented him from getting about. (4) The Federals appear to have no system of signalling; hence this Federal soldier's run-back from the firing-line. (5) At the first attack the defenders were driven out, but soon afterwards they retook the position. The sketch shows the marshy country about Tampico. (6) On the town's being attacked, arrangements were made for the safety of foreign refugees. The 'Logician' was chartered by Admiral Cradock and a party of marines went aboard her. About 140 British and others were placed on this ship and on the Hamburg-Amerika liner 'Kronprinzessin Cecilie,' chartered by the captain of the German cruiser 'Bremen.' Conspicuous amongst the refugees were French Sisters of Mercy, who had abandoned their convent at the last moment under the rebel fire. (7) Rebel prisoners are made to join the Federals, and apparently do not mind much for which side they fight.

4. SHOWING PROOF THAT THE SHELLS OF THE FEDERALS WERE BURSTING AMONG THEIR OWN TROOPS: A FEDERAL FROM THE FIRING-LINE EXHIBITING A BURST SHELL.
5. A POINT ON THE FEDERALS' EXTREME LEFT, WHICH WAS HEAVILY ATTACKED: ONE OF THE RIFLE-PITS LINING THE PLATEAU BEHIND THE GERMAN CONSUL'S HOUSE.
6. ON THE SHIP CHARTERED BY ADMIRAL CRADOCK: BRITISH REFUGEES ON THE "LOGICIAN."
7. A MAN DESTINED TO JOIN THE FEDERAL TROOPS: A REBEL PRISONER BROUGHT IN.

Art, Music, & the Drama.

CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.

"HULLO, TANGO!" THE NEW REVUE AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME: MR. HARRY TATE (AND CADDIE) IN HIS GOLFING ACT, FOR WHICH HE MAKES UP AS MR. GEORGE ROBEY.

CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

MUSIC.

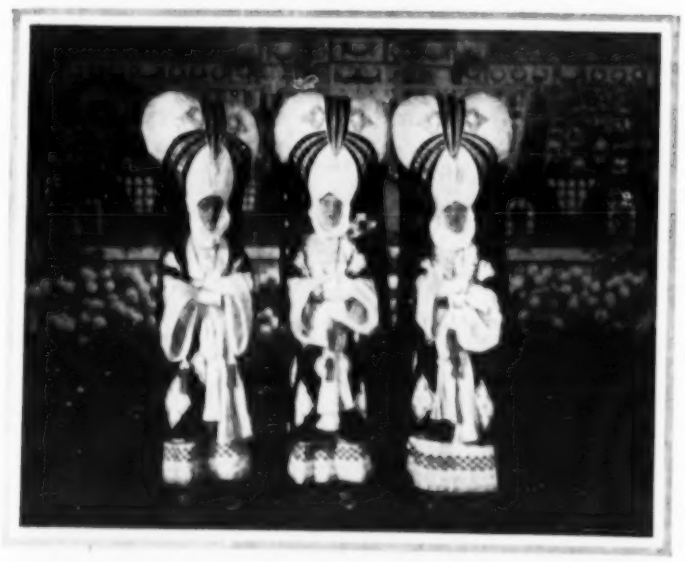
IT may be questioned whether the human ear is any better able than the human eye to gather and to assimilate a number of fresh impressions in a limited space of time. The eye that seeks too much from the picture gallery develops an aching head; the ear that strives too greatly in the concert-room begets a condition of mental confusion. It is not for nothing that music-lovers are flocking to the concerts given by the London Symphony Orchestra, where every item on the programme has a measure of familiarity. The amateur knows his limitations; while the professional musician, on the other hand, is inclined to think that his own powers of assimilation are shared by the general public. But for this belief, the concert given last week by the New Symphony Orchestra under Sir Frederick Cowen would have made fewer and less exacting claims upon the audience. Most of the work was new—indeed, from the public point of view, hardly anything could be termed well known. A concerto by M. Esposito, the composer playing the piano part; a ballad for baritone and orchestra by William Wallace; a tone-poem by Mr. James Lyon—these would have been enough to tax the mental resources of the average audience, but to make them part of a still more ambitious programme was surely a mistake.

In accordance with tradition, the Queen's Hall Orchestra celebrated New Year's Day with a concert of the kind that is called popular. The programme included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the "Tannhäuser" Overture, and Handel's familiar Largo in G. Miss Phyllis Lett was the soloist. It is well that such a programme should be popular, for the music chosen was all good, and it may be suggested that familiarity is the mainspring of popularity on such an occasion.

Now that "Parsifal" may be produced without restrictions, the copyright having expired with 1913, the musical public is demanding it all over France, Germany, and Italy. Performances are reported from the Royal Opera House in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany, from the Paris Opera House, and from Milan and Rome. Although the conditions under which the work has been given for so long in Bayreuth are exceptional, there are evidently thousands of music-lovers who cannot, with the best intentions in the world, travel so far, and the removal of the restrictions imposed by the copyright laws and by Frau Wagner has been hailed with delight. Preparations for the performance at Covent Garden are coming rapidly to the point of completion, and all concerned must be stimulated by the news that the first performance in Paris created something akin to a sensation, both the orchestra and the singers being very highly praised. The conductor was M. Messager, who, it will be remembered, was for some years musical director at Covent Garden, and is well remembered both as a conductor and a composer of popular light operas, of which, perhaps, the best-known in this country is "Véronique."

On Saturday next Herr Arnold Schonberg will be seen at the Queen's Hall, where he will conduct his "Five Characteristic Pieces for the Orchestra," the work that was hissed on its production at the Queen's Hall during the Promenade Concert season last summer. It will be curious to find whether, at a second hearing, those curious sounds to which the term "music" has been so courteously applied come nearer to justifying the labour that has gone to their making.

OUTSIDE "THE LADIES' PARADISE," IN "HULLO, TANGO!": THE DANCE OF THE FLAPPER KING (MR. FRANK CARTER) AND THE FLAPPERS.



BAKST ORIENTALISM IN "HULLO, TANGO!": THREE FIGURES WHO DRAW MUCH ATTENTION.

A LEADING LADY IN "HULLO, TANGO!": MISS SHIRLEY KELLOGG.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ATTACK," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

THERE is a personal element in "L'Assaut," which, in an English version prepared by "George Egerton," we have had staged at the St. James's for Sir George Alexander to figure in M. Guitry's rôle. The play is an "attack" of its author, M. Bernstein, on the Press and politicians of France, a satire at their expense, an avenging on them of old scores. Perhaps on that very account it is not a model of the type of drama to which it ostensibly belongs—the well-carpentered piece. The *tu quoque* attitude which its hero, Mérital, adopts towards the blackmailer who threatens him with exposure of his past has too obviously a symbolical significance. Instead of defiantly declaring the truth, and contending that his restoration of every penny of the money he had stolen in youth to help an invalid wife fairly compensated for his sin, this Mérital keeps silent and bides his time till he can retort in kind on his enemy. A waiting game has been the policy of the playwright himself in dealing with his detractors, and it looks as if his play had been shaped as it is just so that he might fire his return shot at the morality of French publicists. Still, notwithstanding that the hero does not adopt such a gallant pose as he might, there is a fair amount of scope for the graces and authority of Sir George Alexander's style in this story, and the popular actor-manager has rarely acted better than in the scene in which charming young Renée explains to Mérital that it is he and not his son whom she loves, or in the later passage in which he has to confess to her that the idol she has worshipped and married has but clay feet. Here Sir George's experience and romantic manner tell greatly. His new leading lady, Miss Martha Hedman, makes a very sympathetic and winsome Renée; and Mr. Holman Clark may be said to have achieved the success of his very successful career as the bluff-seeming but cowardly blackmailer, Frépeau.

A LEADING LADY IN "HULLO, TANGO!": MISS ETHEL LEVEY.

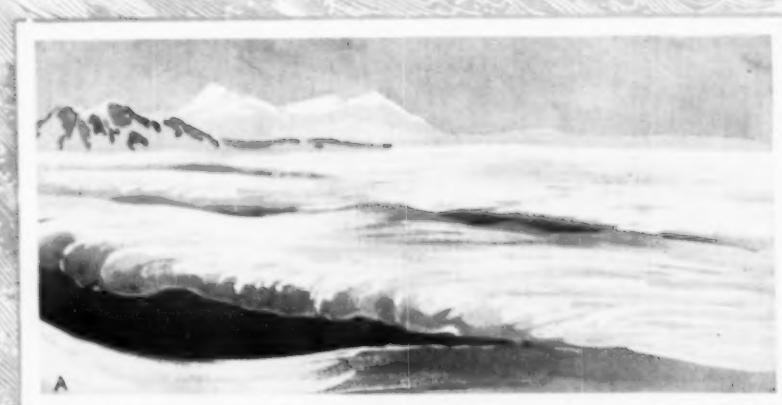
HORSES STABLED IN THE INLAND ICE: A REMARKABLE ILLUSTRATION.

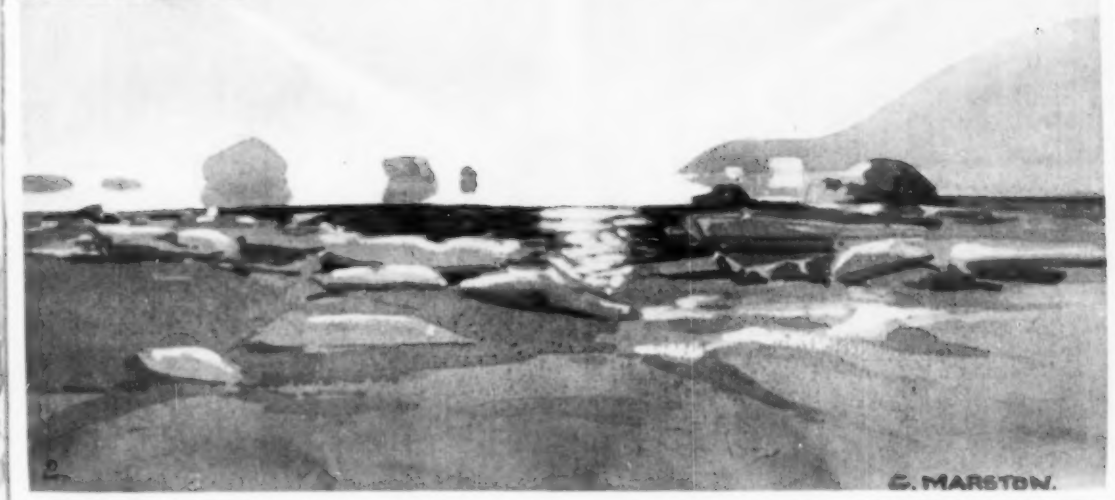
FIVE HORSES IN A HOLE IN THE ICE WHICH SERVED THEM AS STABLE, IN CENTRAL GREENLAND: THE CARE OF BEASTS OF THE KOCH EXPEDITION, WHOSE SUCCESS MAY CAUSE A REVOLUTION IN FUTURE ARCTIC TRAVEL.

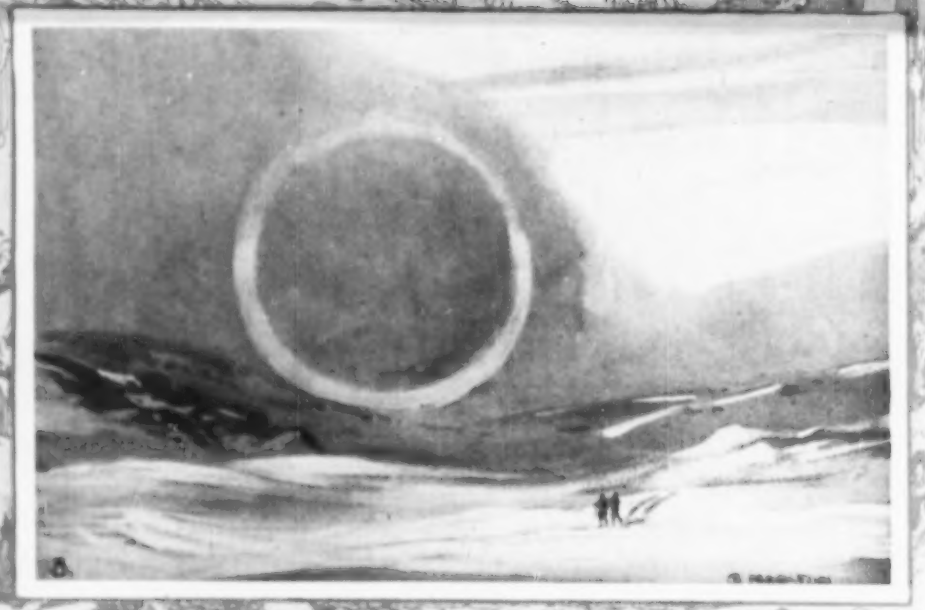
The correspondent who sends us this illustration writes: "The well-known Danish Arctic explorer, Captain J. P. Koch, has just returned from an adventurous journey across the inland ice of Greenland. This he crossed at its broadest place, which means that he had to cover nearly 1100 kilometres (750 miles). Progress was made with the aid of Icelandic horses, a fact which may cause a revolution in future Arctic travel. The expedition as a whole has been remarkable not only for the energy and hardiness shown by the explorers, but for scientific results. The Captain was a member of the 'Danmark' Expedition, under Mylius Erichsen, upon which I wrote an article for 'The Illustrated London News' of October 31, 1908." The article in question dealt with that ill-fated explorer's expedition to Greenland in 1906-1908.

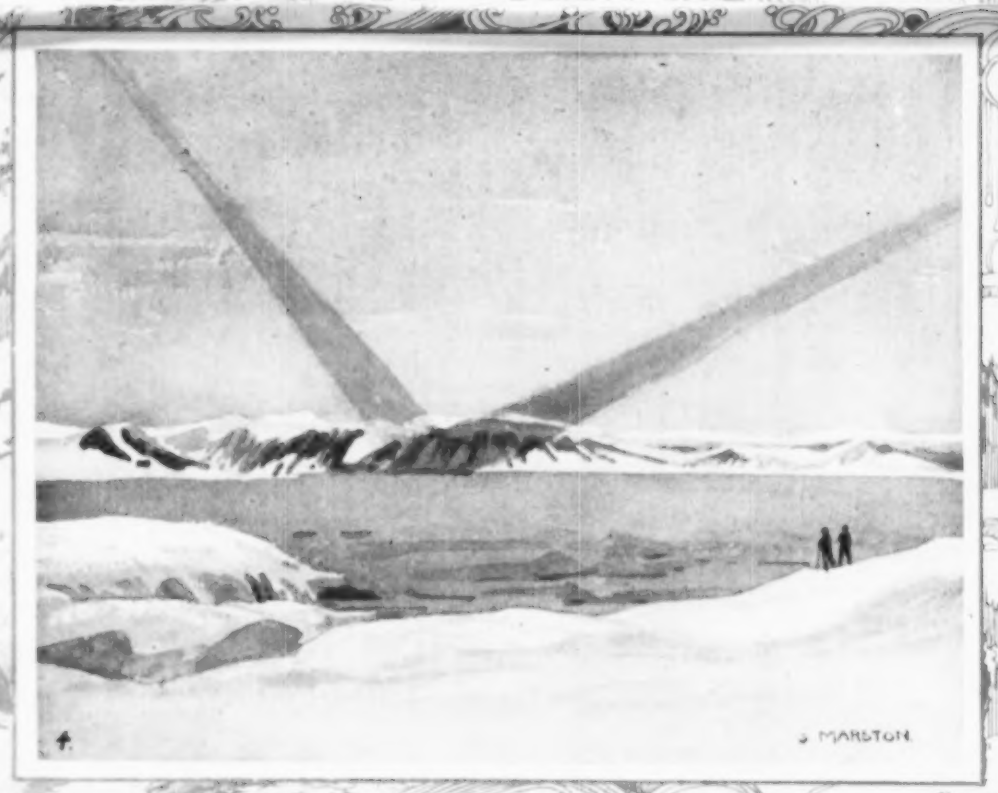
BY THE ARTIST TO THE NEW SHACKLETON EXPEDITION: ANTARCTIC EFFECTS.

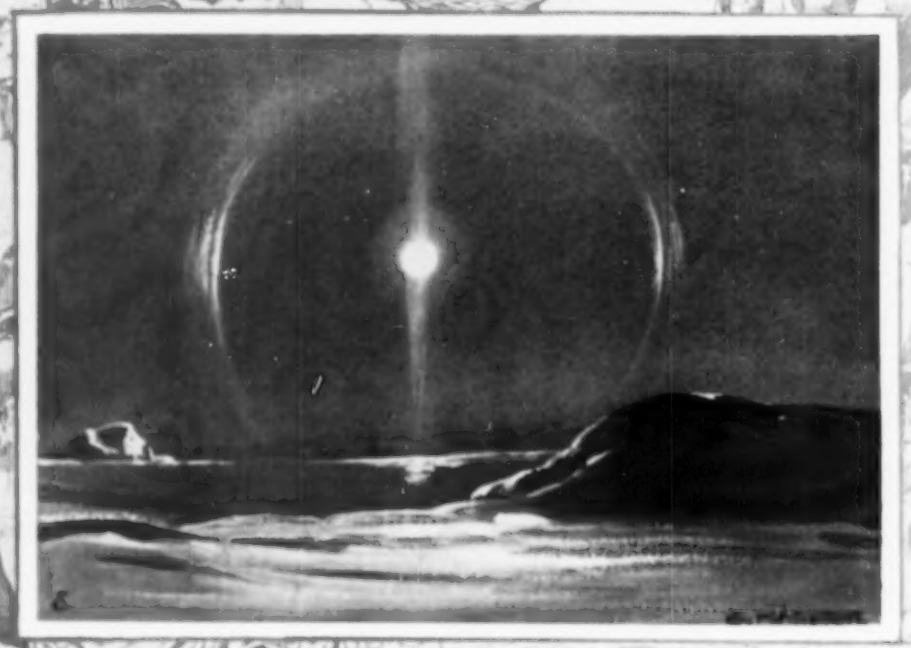
Drawn for "The Illustrated London News" by G. E. Marston, Artist to the Shackleton Expedition.











1. MOCK SUN (PARHELION): COLOURED RINGS ROUND THE GREAT LUMINARY, ACCOMPANIED BY AN UPRIGHT BEAM OF LIGHT.

2. MIRAGE: IMAGES OF ICEBERGS AND LAND BELOW THE HORIZON SEEN PROJECTED INTO THE AIR ABOVE.

3. FOG BOW: A CIRCULAR "BOW," AKIN TO A RAINBOW, APPEARING IN A CLOUD OF FOG AT CAPE ROYDS.

4. EARTH SHADOWS: AN EFFECT SEEN WHEN STANDING WITHIN THE SHADOW OF HIGH LAND AND MOUNTAINS.

5. MOCK MOON (PARASELENE): RINGS ACCOMPANIED BY AN UPRIGHT BEAM THROUGH THE MOON.

6. SUNSET OVER SEA-ICE: A STRANGE FLAME-LIKE EFFECT, PROBABLY DUE TO SUNLIGHT FALLING ON ICE PARTICLES IN THE AIR.

7. ONE OF THE DANGERS TO BE MET ON THE BARRIER: CREVASSES OF GREAT DEPTH, WHICH MUST BE CROSSED BY THE NATURAL SNOW-BRIDGES.

8. TWISTED INTO A FAIR REPRESENTATION OF A HEAVY SEA: THE EVER-MOVING BARRIER, NEAR THE LAND—A DIFFICULT SURFACE ON WHICH TO TRAVEL.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton has announced that he will lead another Antarctic expedition and endeavour to cross the South Polar Continent from sea to sea. Included in his staff will be Mr. George E. Marston, the artist who served under him in the famous expedition of 1907-1909. The drawings by Mr. Marston are, therefore, of the greatest interest at the moment. Describing them, the artist writes:—"1. Parhelion. Coloured rings round the sun accompanied by upright beam of light from the sun and sometimes apparently close to the spectator. That part of the ring immediately opposite the sun in a horizontal and vertical direction was appreciably brighter than the other portion. This phenomenon is sometimes given the name of Sun-dogs by sailors. 2. Mirage. Images of icebergs and land below the horizon were seen, owing to refraction, projected into the air above. 3. Fog Bow. Similar to a rainbow in colour. The complete circle was visible within a short distance of the spectator. 4. Earth Shadows. Seen when standing within the shadow of high land or mountains; the air being charged with minute ice particles, which held the light, while those in the shadow, receiving no light, become visible in the above manner. 5. Paraselene. Visible during the winter, when the air was heavily charged with ice particles. These rings were generally coloured and accompanied by an upright beam through the moon. 6. Sunset Seen over Sea-Ice. The flame-like effect is probably caused by the sun shining on the ice particles of the air, affected by the upward current." Under the heading, "Meteorological Optics," in Sir Ernest Shackleton's "The Heart of the Antarctic," it is written: "Rings and Crosses Round the Sun and Moon. These phenomena, proceeding from the refraction of the light of the sun and moon, were numerous and varied. Parhelia and paraselene . . . were of common occurrence."

"HERESY" AND POSSIBLE SCHISM IN THE CHURCH OF

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL, ACKLAND AND YOUNGMAN.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

In his letter to the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Zanzibar said: "I . . . beg you . . . and with you and all the bishops of the Province, to join me in my request made to our Metropolitan, that the matter . . . be . . . judged in our Provincial Court . . . according to Catholic precedent."

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

"The doctrine 'that Episcopacy is necessary to a Church' . . . is a pure innovation in the reformed Church of England. . . . The religion of the nation of England, as a whole, is irrevocably Protestant; and the nation will never uphold . . . a Church which repudiates the principles of the Protestant Reformation."

NATIVES ON A COFFEE PLANTATION AT KIKUYU.

THE REV. LORD WILLIAM CECIL.

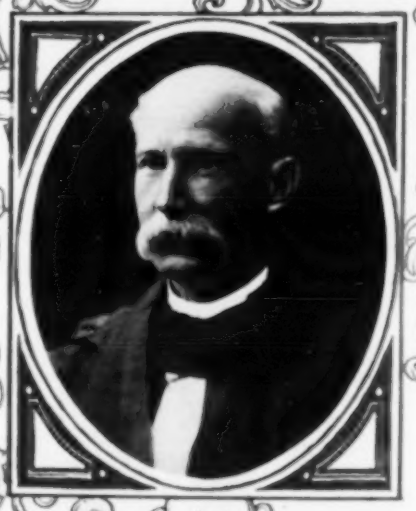
"The difficulty which the policy at Kikuyu presents . . . is its destructive . . . aspect. . . . If co-operation with our Protestant brethren in the mission field should ultimately involve the disruption of the Church of England into a Catholic and a Protestant body . . . the effect in the mission field would be disastrous."

CANON W. J. KNOX LITTLE.

"What English clergyman . . . can say . . . that episcopacy is not essential to the valid orders of our ministry . . . ? Who can truly call this teaching . . . 'New Tractarianism'? Who can . . . condemn the Bishop of Zanzibar, and approve the action of the other two Bishops? . . . The Church is not meant to be a weathercock."

DR. WESTON, BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

In his open letter to the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Zanzibar charges the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda with heresy in their teaching of the meaning and value of episcopacy, and asks that the matter of the Kikuyu Conference may be heard and judged in the Provincial Court before the Metropolitan.



BISHOP PEEL OF MOMBASA.

Dr. Peel, charged with heresy by the Bishop of Zanzibar, has been Bishop of Mombasa since 1899. He was born in India, son of Captain Peel. He has been Curate of Trowbridge; Acting Principal of the C.M.S. Noble College, Masulipatam; and Secretary of the C.M.S. in Madras and in West India.

CANON A. J. MASON.

"When . . . he [Bishop Peel, of Mombasa] gives the Communion to the missionaries of various bodies gathered at this Conference, he admits them to the Communion of the Church of England, and the whole Church of England is pledged by his action, unless it repudiates the action afterwards."

BISHOP TUCKER (FORMERLY OF UGANDA).

"I am committed to the principles for which Kikuyu stands. Bishop Willis has simply carried forward. . . . If any blame attaches to Bishop Willis in those matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him."

NATIVES IN THE NEW WORKSHOP AT KIKUYU.

THE KIKUYU BOYS' BRIGADE.

As we noted last week, when giving illustrations of the Conference, an extraordinary amount of interest is being taken in the fact that after a recent conference at Kikuyu, in British East Africa, the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda admitted to the Holy Communion members of different religious bodies engaged in mission work, who had been attending the meetings. The service was held in the Scottish Presbyterian Church. Those who took part in the Conference, which had as its object the establishment of a United Native Church of Uganda, were Anglicans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. Much discussion has arisen and there has been important letter after important letter in the "Times." The Bishop of Zanzibar charges the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda with heresy in their teaching of the meaning and value of episcopacy, and asks that the matter may be judged in the Provincial Court before the Metropolitan. Each side, of course, has its ardent supporters; and there are those who see grave results of the controversy. The Bishop of Oxford, for

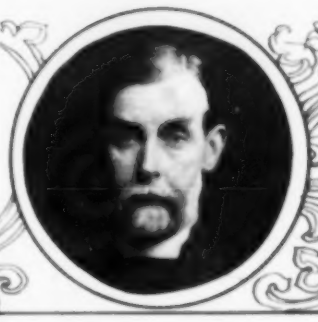
ENGLAND: FIGURES IN THE VITAL KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

VANDYK, MAULL AND FOX, AND BY COURTESY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

NATIVES CHISELLING STONE NEAR KIKUYU.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX.

"I pray God that controversy [at Kikuyu] may not be the occasion of a schism which will rend the Church of England in two. I endorse every word the Bishop of Oxford has said in a recent letter. . . . The dangers . . . involve consequences affecting not only the Church of England, but the whole of Christendom."



THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

"I doubt if the cohesion of the Church of England was ever more seriously threatened. . . . Unless the great body of the Anglican Church can again speedily arrive at some statement of its principles . . . to pull it together again in a unity comprehensive but intelligible . . . it will go . . . to disruption."

BISHOP WILLIS OF UGANDA.

Dr. Willis, charged with heresy by the Bishop of Zanzibar, has been Bishop of Uganda since 1912. He was born on Nov. 8, 1872, son of Sir William Willis; is a Cambridge man; and has been Curate of Great Yarmouth; Missionary in Africa; Archdeacon of Ravenna, and Chaplain to Bishop Tucker of Uganda.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

In his New Year Letter, the Archbishop said he would not comment now on recent events in the mission field in Africa; but added that it is obvious that the discussion about them will test the power of the Church of England to know its own mind and take its own place in Christendom.

THE DEAN OF DURHAM.

"A large measure of religious co-operation would be quickly attained if only the Church of England were prepared to recognise that episcopacy . . . is not so essential to a Christian Church that its absence excludes from Christian fellowship. . . . The Church owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa."

PRINCIPAL W. B. SELBIE.

"Various sections of the Church are being led towards a better understanding . . . co-operation is inevitable. . . . Non-conformists . . . have no wish to shrink from it, and both they and Anglicans would do well always to act . . . in the spirit of . . . 'He that is not against us is on our side.'"

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

"I must . . . not be ashamed of my own convictions. If the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa are arraigned for heresy for their share of responsibility for a programme which I think to be true to the mind of our Master and full of promise for His work, I, for one, would willingly, if it may be, take my place beside them."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury says: "I refrain absolutely from expressing any opinion beforehand upon the subjects at issue. It is my duty as well as my wish to secure that at the proper time the Bishop of Zanzibar should have ample opportunity of laying his case before the proper ecclesiastical authority."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

NATIVE MEDICAL APPRENTICES DRESSING OUT-PATIENTS.

example, doubts if the cohesion of the Church of England was ever more seriously threatened than it is at the moment; while the Archbishop of York has said that unless issues are wisely handled they will set back the course of Christian unity, if only by endangering the unity of the Anglican Church. Finally, we quote from a letter of Archdeacon Hutton: "If we want to know what are the principles of the Church of England we must look at her authorised formularies and her history. These facts are clear:—1. Inter-communion between the Church of England and any non-episcopal body has never been formally authorised or recognised by the Church. 2. The Book of Common Prayer directs that at the ordination of priests and deacons a sermon shall be preached, declaring, in each case, 'how necessary that order is in the Church of Christ'; and also directs that 'none shall be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed.'"

· LITERATURE ·

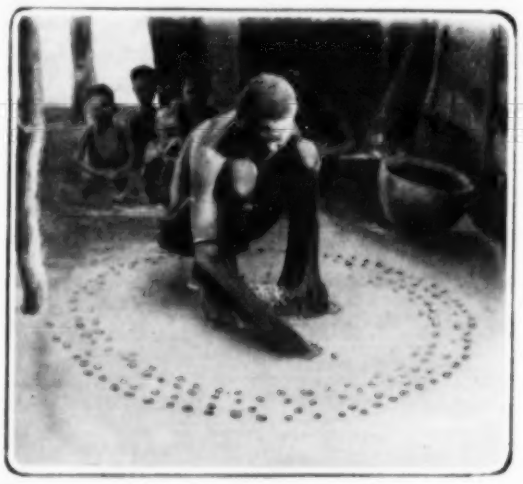
Central African Exploration.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has produced, with the help of his colleagues, two volumes that will take a permanent place in the literature of African exploration. The Duke's great work, "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile" (Duckworth), is a minute record of the results of the German Central African Expedition of 1910-1911, undertaken to supplement the work of the Expedition of 1907-1908. The story has been written in sections by members of the Expedition. After the Duke's Introduction, the journey from the Congo to the Shari is recounted by Captain von Wiese und Kaiserswaldau. The next section, "In the Lake Tchad District," is again from the pen of the Duke himself, and deals with the sojourn among the Bagirmi. Mr. Ernst M. Heims, the artist of the Expedition, now takes up the tale, and proves himself as skilful with the pen as he is with brush and pencil. His pictures, in colour, in monochrome, and in line, are a magnificent addition to the graphic records of Central African exploration. Mr. Heims's story takes us on from Lake Tchad to the Niger. Once more the narrative is with Captain von Wiese, whose four chapters, "Towards the Nile," conclude the first volume. The next volume is by the scientific experts, Dr. H. Schubotz, Dr. Arnold Schultze, and Dr. J. Mildbraed, whose sections are "From Fort Archambault to the Nile," "German Congo and South Cameroons," and "Fernando Po and Annobon." In so monumental a work it is necessary to give due credit to all the collaborators; hence this detailed mention, a thing impossible on a title-page. The pages are full of lively and exciting incident. Even a chapter bearing the extremely practical title of "Research Work at Molundu" is enlivened by a vivid description of an attack on the expedition by "driver ants." Science is not pursued on easy or comfortable terms in these wilds. It is a moment of real terror when the negroes raise the cry of "Ants, Massa, ants!" "All the spiders, lizards, and, above all, the cockroaches, sought safety in flight, and 'the boys' screamed whenever they were bitten. Our combined efforts succeeded in diverting the main attack in another direction. The infuriated insects clung for some time to the rod, hanging in bunches to the palm-fronds of which it was composed, and dropping one by one to the ground. Woe betide the unwary individual who received an ant in the neck!" The results of the expedition have been a marvellous contribution to our knowledge of Central African fauna and flora, anthropology, ethnology, and meteorology. The explorers seem to have left no avenue of research untried. They set out with the definite aim of supplementing what the Duke calls "a lamentable deficiency of knowledge concerning the interior of Africa." They desired also to provide "a picture of the aborigines," and in this they have succeeded to admiration. The 514 illustrations here reproduced compose a memorable human document, to say nothing of the written records of patient observation. The index, we regret to note, is perfunctory, and contains a ridiculous and inexcusable error in the name of the Duke's great forerunner, Boyd Alexander. To omit him from "A," and to refer to him under "B" as "Alexander Boyd" is a criminal blunder in a scientific record.

WILLIAM TELL'S WEAPON IN REMOTE AFRICA: A BANGANDU CROSSBOW-MAN.

"Opinions differ as to the manner in which William Tell's historic weapon found its way into the Bangandu country. The fact remains that it is used by several hunting tribes."

From "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile."



OF A TRIBE TO WHOM MONEY IS UNKNOWN: A GABRI SOOTHSAYER AT NDERESIA.

"Scarcely any Europeans have ever before penetrated to this obscure village, so that money in the shape of coins was absolutely unknown to them, and was refused. Tobacco, however, was accepted in exchange for what we wanted, also salt, and agate beads."

A REMARKABLE GRANARY: A CORN URN OF THE GABRI AT NDERESIA.

"These villages also possess remarkable granaries, in the form of large round plaited baskets, resting on wooden supports. . . . An enormous round granary . . . was about 12 feet high and 50 feet in circumference."

From "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile."

USED TO SHOOT BIRDS AND MONKEYS: A BANGANDU BENDING HIS CROSSBOW.

"Nothing is done to the arrows used for killing birds, but for shooting monkeys they are invariably dipped in strophanthus juice, a poison which kills them almost instantaneously."

From "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile."

FROM THE CONGO TO THE NIGER AND THE NILE.

An Account of the German Central African Expedition of 1910-1911.

BY ADOLF FRIEDRICH, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth and Co.

"Auguries"

There is something provocative about the title—"Auguries" (Heinemann), of Mr. Laurence Binyon's new volume of poems. It arrests the eye at the top of every page, instead of alternating with the title of the particular poem on the page and reminding the reader where he is. Mr. Binyon has not written a series of poetical prophecies, and his muse deals as much with the past and the present as with the future; nor is there a title-poem called "Auguries." Probably the name of his book indicates a certain spirit of speculation on human destiny, in relation to the mysterious powers of nature, that pervades his verse. Mr. Binyon's poetry has a delicate beauty of its own, as of exquisite china; it is the beauty of skilful craftsmanship, rather than the spontaneous beauty of a plant or flower. There are some poets who, we feel, would have been inspired to song if they had never seen a book of poems: with Mr. Binyon we feel that he might not have written poetry if he had never read any. Not that he is an imitator—there are hardly any verbal "reminiscences" in his verse—or that he deals much in literary allusions; but his work is essentially of the study, a product of the cultured bookman's workshop. He is a jeweller of words; and the results, in form, are always graceful and glittering. In matter he treats, as a rule, of spiritual abstractions suggested by scenes of nature or of imaginative generalisations. Poems with a personal touch are rare, but more appealing. The fine descriptive lines on "The Tram (in the Midlands)" offer an interesting comparison with Mr. Arnold Bennett's prose picture of the same subject.

A PRIMITIVE AFRICAN WATER-SUPPLY: ROUND CLAY RESERVOIRS ON THE TCHEKKA ROAD.

"The water-supply is very meagre, and everywhere the cattle may be seen crowding eagerly round the flat, clay vessels which contain the scanty, brown drinking water brought from the village wells."

From "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile."

AFRICAN ARCHITECTURE: ROYAL GRANARIES AND A WAR-DRUM.

FROM A DRAWING BY MR. ERNST M. HEIMS AND A PHOTOGRAPH, ILLUSTRATIONS IN "FROM THE CONGO TO THE NIGER AND THE NILE," BY THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG; BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. DUCKWORTH.

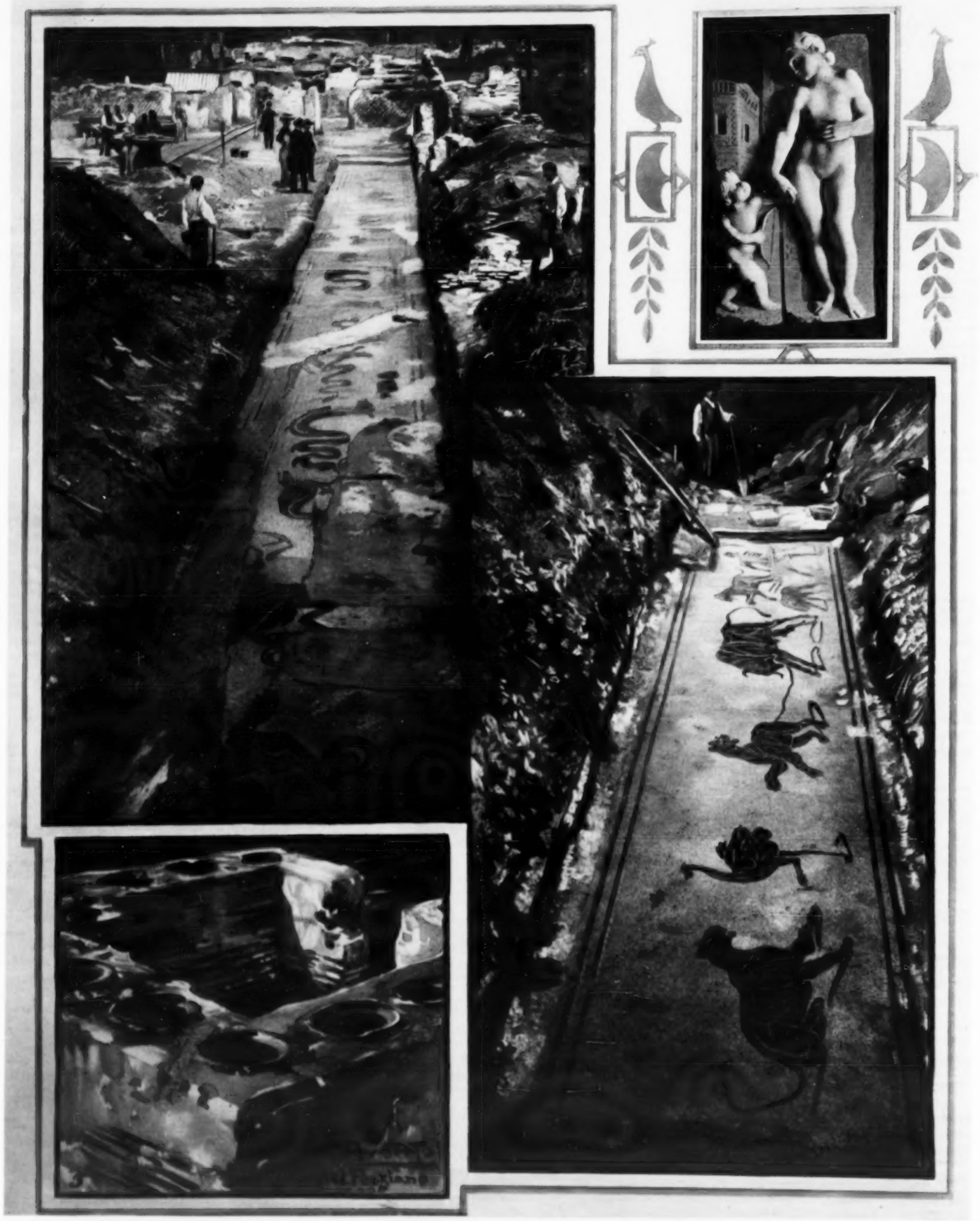
GRANARIES OF THE SULTAN OF THE MUNDANGS: CORN-TOWERS AT LERE.

A CALL TO ARMS: THE WAR-DRUM OF THE SULTAN OF THE NIELLIMS.

Regarding the first of these two illustrations in his very interesting book, "From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile," the Duke of Mecklenburg writes: "The castle-like houses built by the Mundangs are real works of art. Lere is unique as regards both the architecture and the distribution of its houses. . . . The Sultan Lamido Ganthiome's palace is a huge building. It resembles a castle, and besides the Sultan's house and that of his sons, contains stables, a reception-room, and an entrance-hall, as well as apartments for about a hundred wives. There are also within the building the usual tall, circular granaries, which are entered through a round hole in the top, just big enough to admit a man, and to which a ladder gives access. Inside they are divided into partitions, so that the different kinds of corn may be kept separate." Of the lower illustration, we read: "In the distance we could hear the beating of Sultan Togbau's huge war-drum, which was made from a single tree-trunk."

FROM EXCAVATIONS THAT SUPPORT AN ÆNEAS LEGEND: ROYAL "FINDS."

DRAWING AND PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 4 MADE, BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF THE KING OF ITALY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. D'AMATO; NO. 2 BY BRAGAGLIA.



1, 4. FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATIONS IN THE ROYAL ESTATE WHICH HAVE BROUGHT TO LIGHT REMAINS OF THREE CITIES AND THIRTY-FIVE ROMAN VILLAS: MAGNIFICENT MOSAICS.

2. FROM THE EXCAVATIONS ON THE CASTEL PORZIANO ESTATE: CUPID AND VENUS, ONE OF THE MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED PIECES OF SCULPTURE.

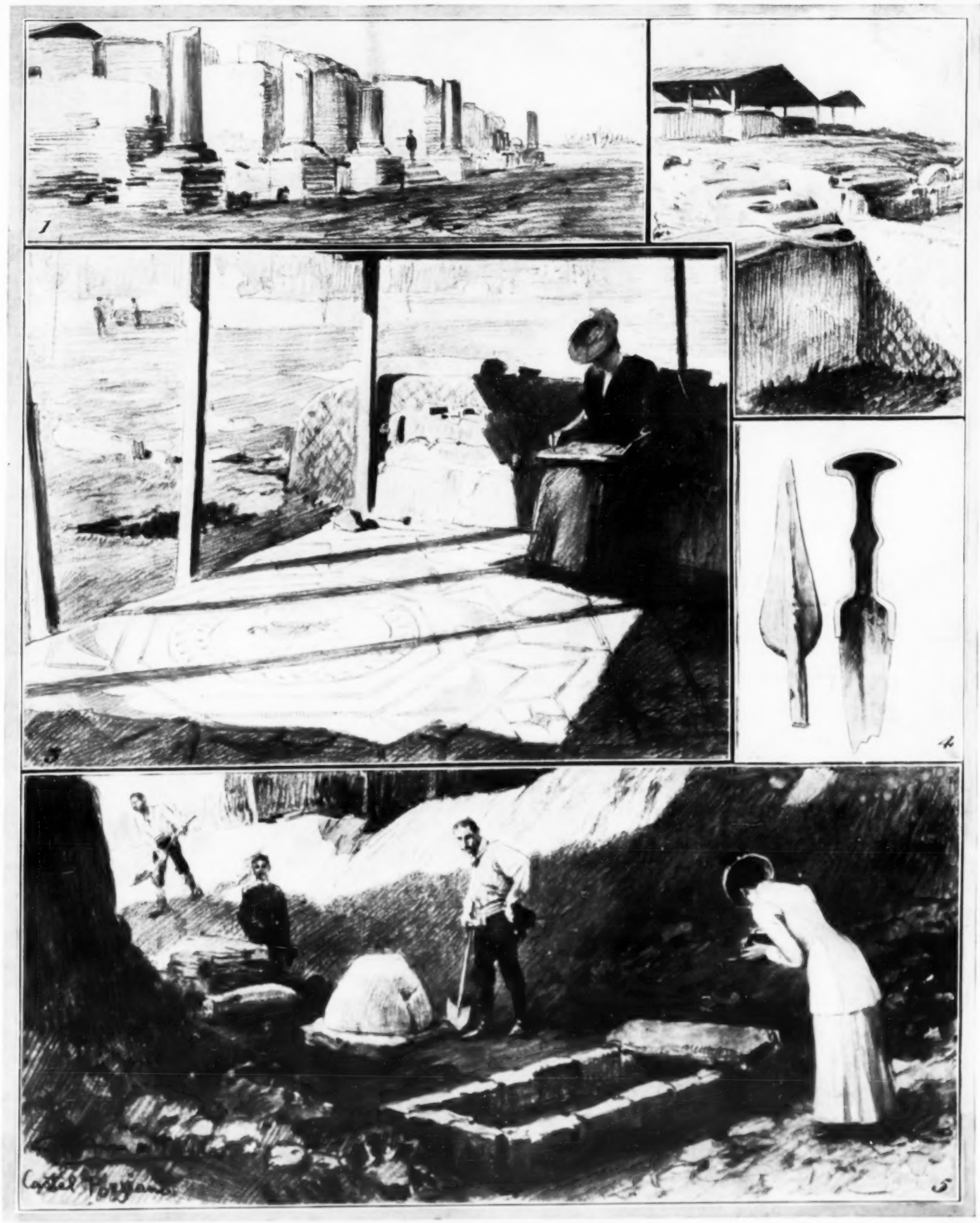
3. SET IN THE WALLS OF A COLUMBARIUM: FUNERARY URNS.

Since 1903 important excavations have been going on in the Royal Estate of Castel Porziano, not only directly under the eye of the King of Italy, but with the Queen of Italy as an actual and ardent worker. It is exceedingly difficult to gain permission to see the "finds"; but, by the gracious permission of his Majesty, our Special Artist, M. G. d'Amato, was able to do so for "The Illustrated London News." The excavations, as we have already said, are most important, and their extent is made evident when it is remarked that there have already been brought to light the remains of three cities, thirty-five Roman villas, and, amongst other objects of art, fifty magnificent mosaics. Quite apart, too, from the question of numbers, the "finds" are of very exceptional interest, for it is said of them that they prove that there is truth in the tradition that Lavinium was founded before Rome: arms of the early Iron Age have been unearthed. These are of the Aegean type. To quote the opinion of Senator Lanciani and Professor Pigorini: "One sword in particular is of the original Aegean type, a type which, having made its way into Central Italy from the coast cities, spread towards the North as far

(Continued opposite.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY AS ARCHÆOLOGIST: "FINDS" AT CASTEL PORZIANO.

DRAWINGS MADE, BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF THE KING OF ITALY, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. D'AMATO.



1. ONE OF THE THIRTY-FIVE UNEARTHED: A ROMAN VILLA ON THE CASTEL PORZIANO ESTATE.

2. PROTECTION ORDERED BY THE QUEEN OF ITALY: ROOFS BUILT OVER OBJECTS OF ART FOUND IN THE RUINS.

3. THE QUEEN OF ITALY AS KEENLY INTERESTED ARCHÆOLOGIST: HER MAJESTY MAKING A WATER-COLOUR COPY OF A PARROT IN A MOSAIC FROM AN OLD ROMAN VILLA EXCAVATED ON THE ROYAL ESTATE.

4. OF THE AEGEAN TYPE AND THE EARLY IRON AGE: CONFIRMING THE TRADITION OF THE FOUNDING OF LAVINIUM BY FOREIGNERS FROM THE AEGEAN: ARMS.

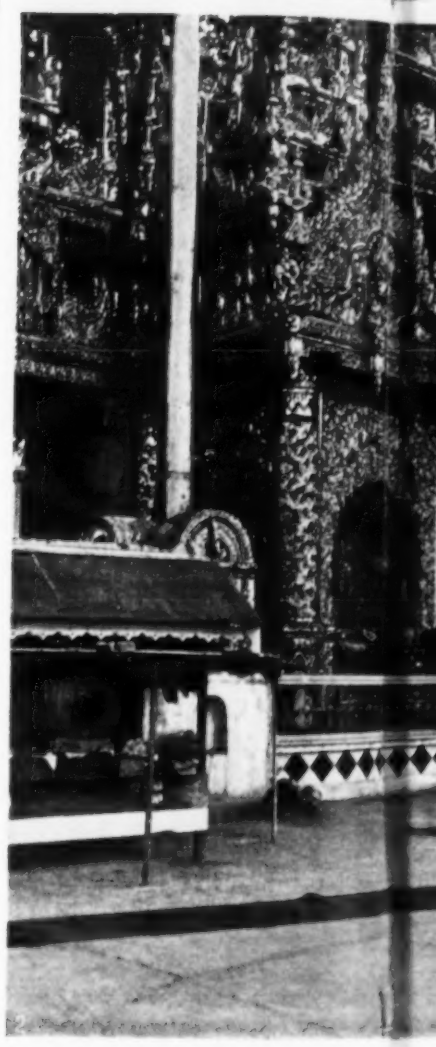
5. THE QUEEN OF ITALY AND ANCIENT TOMBS: HER MAJESTY PHOTOGRAPHING "FINDS" AT THE CASTEL PORZIANO EXCAVATIONS.

(Continued.)

as the territory of Norcia. The discovery of weapons of this special type confirms, therefore, the tradition of the founding of Lavinium by foreigners coming from the Aegean Sea. According to tradition and to Virgil, Lavinium was founded by Aeneas and named after his wife, Lavinia, before Rome was founded. The scene of the excavations covers nearly twenty-four square miles; is distant some ten miles from the Porta S. Paolo (Porta Ostiensis), Rome; and extends on one side for a considerable distance along the coast from Ostia, former port of Rome. Included in the discoveries are the villas of Pliny and of Hortensius, Roman orator and leader of the aristocratic party."

'Neath the Shwé Dagon; and Where the Dawn Comes up Like

FROM ORIGINAL AUTOCHROMES KINDLY LENT BY



1. THE DYING DAY AND A GREAT HIGHWAY OF THE EAST: SUNSET ON THE IRAWADI, NOT FAR FROM THE FAMOUS RUBY MINES OF BURMAH.

2. ON THE PLATEAU OF FANTASTIC PAGODAS: SHRINES NEIGHBOURING THE SHWÉ DAGON AT RANGOON.

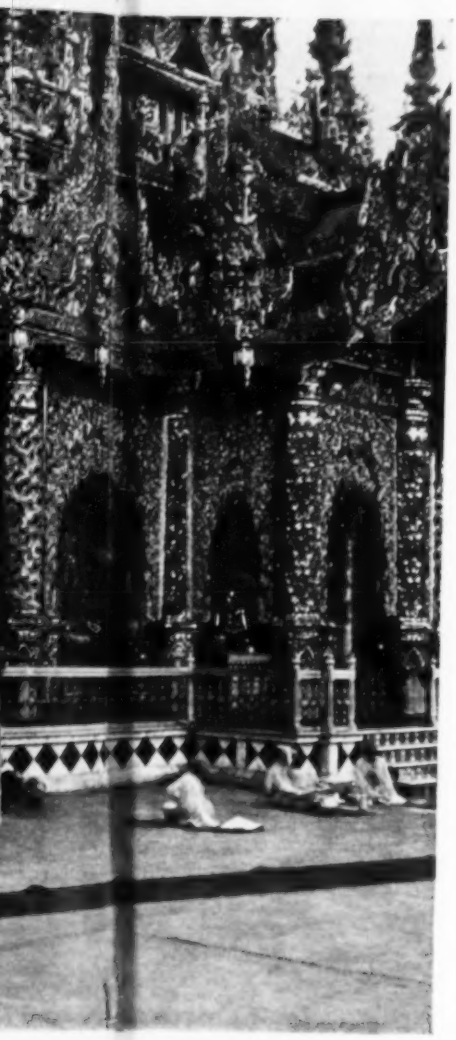
3. WITH NUNS, WEARING THE ROBE OF POVERTY, SITTING [illegible] OVERLOOKING RANGOON, ON WHICH STANDS THE SHWÉ DAGON.

4. WITH SCREEN HIDING A GLOOMY ROOM FILLED WITH GROTESQUE [illegible]

Let us quote Kipling on Rangoon and Mandalay. In "A Song of the English," it is written of the first: "Hail, Mother! Do they call me rich in trade? Little care I, but hear the shorn priest drone, And watch my silk-clad lovers, man by maid, Laugh 'neath my Shwé Dagon." In "Mandalay," it is written: "If you've 'eard the East a-callin', you won't never 'eed naught else. No! you won't 'eed nothin' else But them spicy garlic smells, An' the sunshine an' the palm-trees an' the tinkly temple-bells; On the road to Mandalay . . . On the road to Mandalay, Where the flyin'-fishes play, An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'cross the Bay!" And, for the rest, let us be content to allow these fine photographs of the colour of Burmah to speak for themselves, merely printing a note or two about them. Concerning No. 2, Mr. Rose writes: "One of the smaller shrines on the plateau, but a very fine

up Like Thunder: Rangoon and Mandalay—the Colour of Burmah.

S KINDLY LENT BY MR. WILL R. ROSE, OF CHESTER.



, SITTING BEFORE IT. ONE OF THE SMALLER SHRINES ON THE PLATEAU, HE SHWE DAGON, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF BUDDHIST SHRINES.

D WITH GROTESQUE FIGURES; A CHINESE JOSS-HOUSE AT MANDALAY.

3. "IF YOU VE 'EARD THE EAST A-CALLIN', YOU WON'T NEVER 'EED NAUGHT ELSE": A GOLD-COATED PAGODA IN MANDALAY, AT SUNSET.

4. BUILT IN THE TIME OF THEBAW'S QUEEN: THE QUEEN'S MONASTERY, MANDALAY, JUST BEFORE SUNSET.

shorn
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specimen. The pillars are encrusted with gorgeous enamels; between them, at the top, is exquisitely carved teak wood gilded with pure gold. Inside can be seen the brass Buddha and various gifts. Three "nuns," wearing the yellow robe of poverty, are sitting in the path. They receive food from the charitable, which they share with the dogs, pigeons, and crows." In the foreground of the photograph is a strip of cocoa-nut matting, and to the left of it is a stall kept by a Burmese woman, who sells fruits, cheroots, sweets, and so on. Of No. 4, he says: "The Shwe Dagon, or Golden Pagoda, is one of the most famous Buddhist shrines in the world. It is built on a plateau overlooking Rangoon, and this is covered with fantastic shrines of all sorts, highly coloured and much gilded." Of No. 5 he writes: "Chinese joss-house at Mandalay, showing the inner courtyard. The colouring is much less florid than that of the Burmese shrines."

WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR: THE NEW YEAR'S LIST.

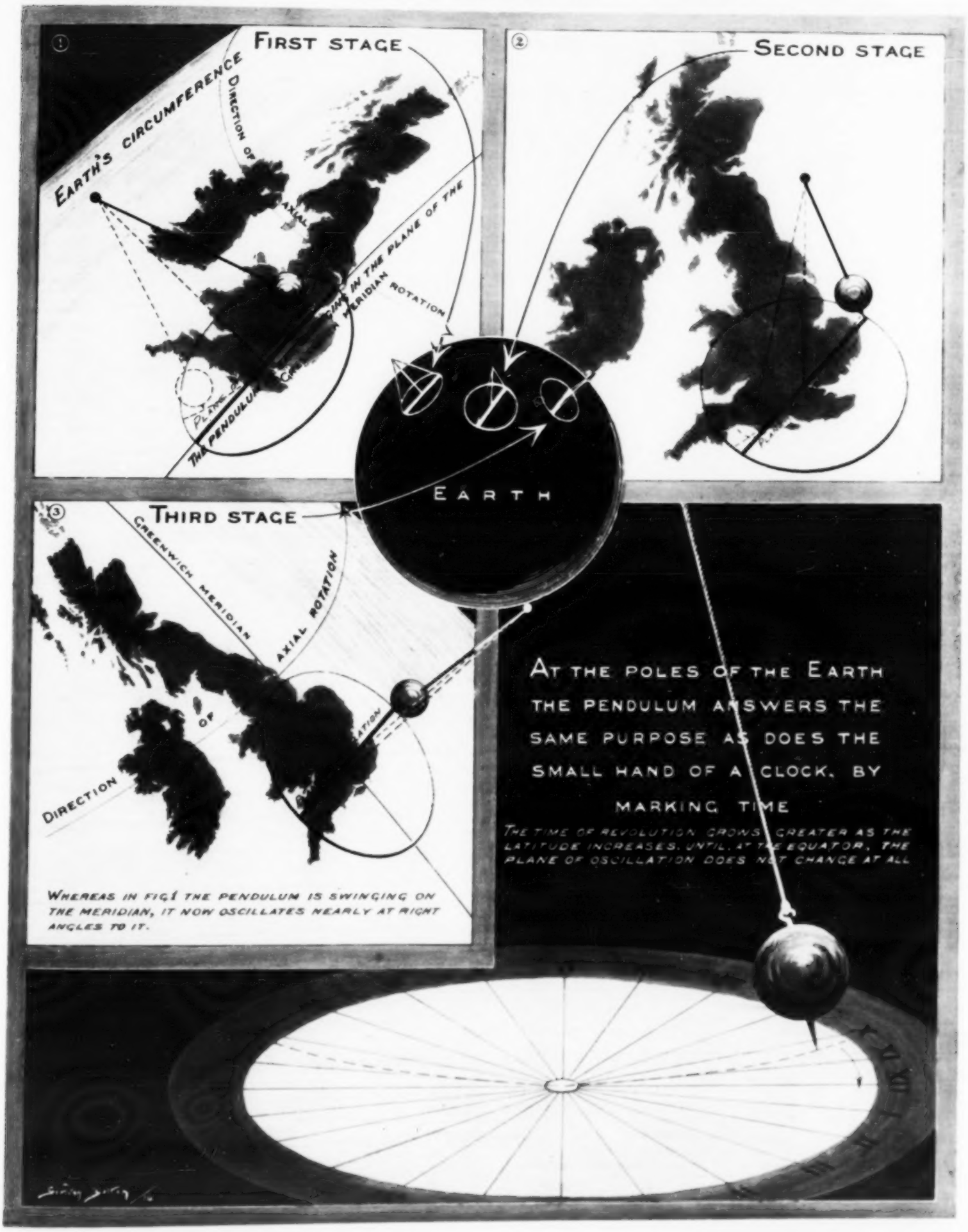
PHOTOS. BY LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, ADAMS, CROOKE, PICCADILLY ARCADE STUDIOS, SARONY, ILLUS. BUREAU, WHITLOCK, RUSSELL, WARWEUKE, CHIBNEY, AND KATE PRAGNELL.

1. SIR CHRISTOPHER NIXON, BT. (NEW P.C.); DISTINGUISHED IRISH PHYSICIAN.
2. SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE (NEW O.M.); EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
3. MR. WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON (NEW P.C.); M.P. (L.) FOR NORTH ST. PANCRAS.
4. MR. ALEXANDER KAYE BUTTERWORTH (NEW KNIGHT); GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
5. SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON (NEW P.C.); DISTINGUISHED CIVIL SERVANT, AND RECENT FINANCE MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL IN INDIA.
6. SIR RUFUS ISAACS (NEW BARON); LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
7. THE HON. WILLIAM FERGUSON MASSEY (NEW P.C.); PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.
8. MR. THOMAS MUNRO (NEW KNIGHT); COUNTY CLERK OF LANARKSHIRE.
9. THE RIGHT HON. ALEXANDER URE (NEW BARON); LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF SESSION IN EDINBURGH.
10. MR. JAMES BRYCE, O.M. (NEW VISCOUNT); RECENTLY BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON, AND DISTINGUISHED WRITER.
11. SIR CHARLES ALFRED CRIPPS (NEW BARON); VICAR GENERAL OF THE ARCHDIOCESES OF CANTERBURY AND YORK, AND A PROMINENT UNIONIST.
12. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR LEEDHAM (NEW KNIGHT); SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
13. MR. HOWARD FRANK (NEW KNIGHT); A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE BREAKUP OF ESTATES.
14. MR. JOHN CLOUGH (NEW KNIGHT); SPINNER AND WORKER IN LOCAL AFFAIRS AT KEIGHLEY.
15. SIR HAROLD HARMSWORTH, BT. (NEW BARON); LARGELY INTERESTED IN LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS.
16. MR. W. JAMES THOMAS (NEW KNIGHT); EQUIPPED THE WELSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT THE KING EDWARD VII. HOSPITAL, CARDIFF.
17. MR. ERNEST HENRY LAND (NEW KNIGHT); M.P. (L.) FOR ROCHDALE.
18. MR. OWEN SEAMAN (NEW KNIGHT); EDITOR OF "PUNCH."
19. MR. JOHN MCFARLANE (NEW BARONET); CONTRACTOR AND FORMER MAYOR OF DERBY.
20. MR. WILLIAM BEARDMORE (NEW BARONET); ENGINEER AND ORDNANCE MANUFACTURER.
21. SIR GERARD LOWTHER (NEW BARONET); RECENTLY BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
22. MR. WILLIAM VERNON (NEW BARONET); MILLER, OF SEACOMBE AND LONDON.
23. COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD (NEW BARONET); PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The New Year's Honours List (called the Prime Minister's list) includes five new Peers, five Privy Councillors, six Baronets, and twenty-two Knights. Altogether there are forty new Knights. Sir Archibald Geikie has been awarded the Order of Merit. We give the names in their former style, the new, in many cases, not having yet been fixed.

HOW TO WATCH THE WORLD GO ROUND: A SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

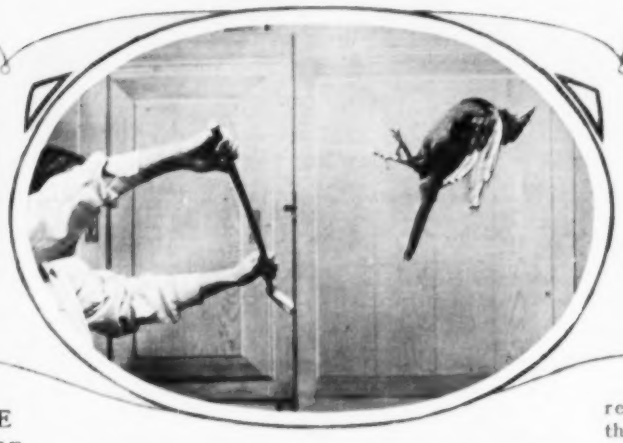


THE ACTUAL ROTATION OF THE EARTH BENEATH US MADE VISIBLE: A CANNON BALL AND STRING DEMONSTRATION.

Describing this drawing, Mr. Scriven Bolton writes: "By fastening a dumb-bell, or a cannon-ball, to the end of a piece of string which is tied to something rigid, the actual rotating of the ground beneath us can be seen. Such was the demonstration given by Professor H. H. Turner at the Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution. We know that if a pendulum of the kind above named is given a straight swing, it will continue to swing true until it stops. Now let us mark the exact spot over which it swings, and a few minutes will suffice to show that it is not oscillating over the same spot, but that its plane of oscillation seems to be drifting round in a clock-wise direction. If the pendulum can be made to swing for several hours, it will appear to have a rotatory motion, as shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3. What happens is this. The world is going round, the ground beneath us is going with it, but the pendulum does not participate in this rotation from the very fact that it is swinging. As our sides begin to heel over, the direction of the swinging remains perfectly constant, and, whereas the pendulum apparently rotates clock-wise, it is stationary, the movement being in everything around us, which is carried round counter-clockwise with the world. This experiment was first tried, in 1851, by Foucault, who suspended a 75-lb. ball from the dome of the Pantheon, in Paris, and so proved that building moving round with the earth."

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS

THE USE AND ABUSE OF STIMULANTS.

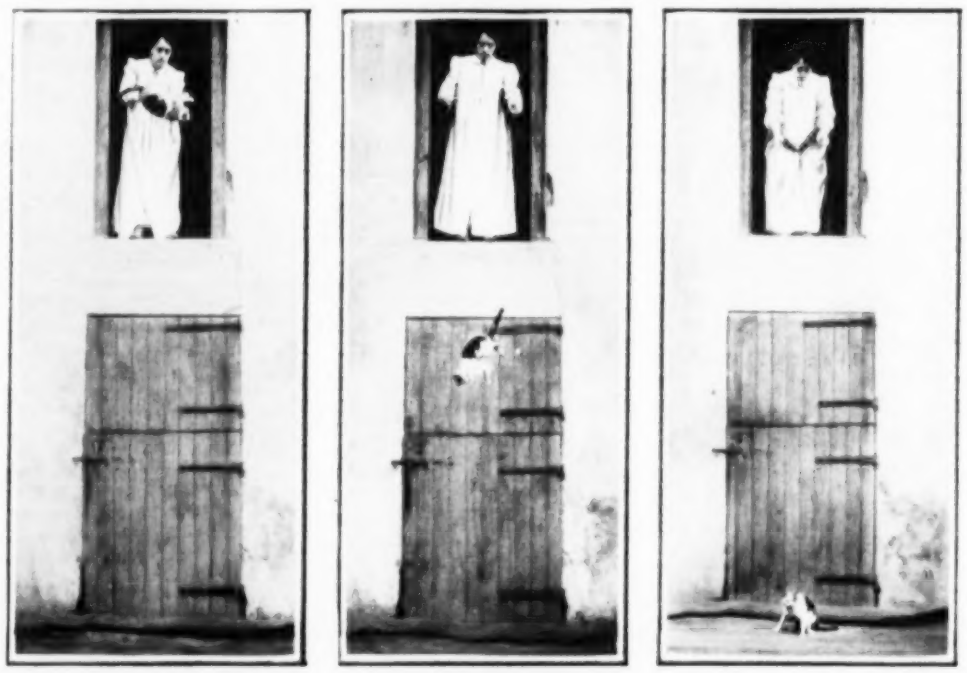
WHETHER stimulants should be taken by man is a question which man has long ago answered for himself. There is no race of men yet discovered which does not indulge, when it has the opportunity, in some kind of stimulant, whether the same be alcohol in any of its forms, maté, guarana, kola, opium, bang, or drugs more powerful still. Even the most intemperate temperance advocate makes up for his abstention from the alcohol that he thinks poison by imbibing large quantities of tea and coffee, stimulants a good deal more powerful than that which he condemns. It is quite useless to attempt to argue against a habit which experience has shown to be deeply rooted in the habits of the species.

The case of alcohol, which is what most people think about when they speak of stimulants, has of late years been freed from some of the misconceptions which embittered the controversy raging over its use in the last century. Most men of science would now agree that alcohol, if taken in moderate quantities, is not only no poison, but really acts as a food in the sense that it helps to increase the weight of the body when the diet is insufficient or irregular. This it does, apparently, by exciting the vasomotor nerve fibres, whereby the blood-pressure in the arteries rises, while at the same time the arteries dilate, and an increased supply of blood to the brain and heart results. Hence comes the feeling of warmth and well-being which follows strong drink, although the effect of alcohol in quantity is to lower rather than raise the temperature of the body by its dilatation of the blood-vessels of the skin. This period of stimulation is ordinarily followed by one of depression when the circulation becomes slower instead of quicker. But the diet can be so arranged that this depression may correspond with the hours of sleep, and in the meantime the stimulant will probably have done its work by increasing the appetite, and in some small measure assisting the digestion. As to the form in which it should be taken, it has been shown that wine and beer contain in varying quantities extractive matters which retard, although it does not follow that they thereby injuriously affect, digestion, while spirits, when well diluted, do not. The quantity which ordinary people can take with advantage is said to be the equivalent of two ounces of whisky a day. Alcohol—in England at any rate—is now giving place to tea, which continues to be drunk by all classes in ever-increasing quantities. This, unlike alcohol, has no feeding properties whatever, but acts purely as a stimulant, its effect in this respect being due to the alkaloid called theine which it contains. Theine, when taken by itself, stimulates the circulation of the brain—but not appreciably that of the heart—and thereby lessens the sense of hunger. It is said that this stimulation is not followed by a corresponding period of depression, although in this case statistics are naturally hard to come by. Tea, however, besides theine, contains tannin—Indian tea just about twice as much as Chinese—and this has a most marked effect on digestion even in the presence of other fluids. In all cases it retards the digestive process to an extent that would astonish those who do not inquire into the matter; and it has been recommended that a pinch of bicarbonate of soda should be added to the tea-pot for tea-drinkers of weak digestion, so as to make the infusion alkaline. Another way of obviating the pernicious effect of tea in this respect is to take it not with, but several hours after, meals, when the digestion is fairly complete; and in this particular the English habit of "five o'clock" is probably wise. Coffee has the same stimulating effect as tea, its alkaloid caffeine not differing materially from theine, but its retarding effect on digestion is much less, because the tannin produced by its decoction is not present in its free form, but in that of caffeo-tannic acid. It has also double the power of tea in delaying the fatigue of the muscles, but is in this respect inferior to coca or kola nut. Cocoa, whose alkaloid theobromine has much the same physiological action as theine and caffeine, contains so much less of it in proportion that its stimulant effect can be safely neglected. On the other hand, the fat and nitrogenous material it contains make it a valuable addition to the food. It would follow from this that coffee is the best, or least deleterious, stimulant within reach of most of us. This is probably true, and has been recognised to be so by most of the Southern and Eastern races. Yet, to get the full benefit of it, it would have to be freshly roasted and ground before making, without which precaution its highly volatile quality causes it to lose many of its properties. Hence its due preparation demands considerable time, and in an age when the majority is perpetually "speeding-up," this militates considerably against its popular use. Perhaps in this respect, as in others, there is something to be said for a return to alcohol as a stimulant taken frankly for that purpose, and this seems to be the opinion of, among others, Sir James Crichton Browne. Unfortunately, it is, at the same time, the stimulant of all others whose employment is most open to abuse.

F. L.

NOT NATURALLY MORE SKILFUL THAN THE UPSIDE-DOWN AIRMAN; BUT CAPABLE OF IMITATING HIM TO SOME DEGREE: A BIRD TAUGHT TO TURN A SOMERSAULT IN THE AIR, FROM A PERCH.

The upside-down airman can outdo the bird, save the tumbler-pigeon, when it comes to upside-down flight, but, for all that, birds can be taught to turn somersaults in the air, though it is a long and difficult task to train them to do it. In regaining its equilibrium the bird employs certain neck movements; and it has been found that if the neck is encircled by a collar the bird cannot right itself. Even those evolutions in the air which do not amount altogether to flying upside down need rehearsing, and young birds often have difficulty in righting themselves.



AN ANIMAL WHICH TURNS IN THE AIR WHEN FALLING: A CAT DROPPED FROM A SMALL HEIGHT ON TO A MATTRESS ALWAYS ALIGHTS ON ITS FEET.

AN INSECT WHOSE NATURE IT IS TO RIVAL THE FEATS OF UPSIDE-DOWN AIRMEN: A DRAGON-FLY "LOOPING THE LOOP."

FLYING UPSIDE DOWN TO ESCAPE A PURSUING BIRD: A DRAGON-FLY AS NATURAL UPSIDE-DOWN FLIER.

IN ITS MOST PICTURESQUE SETTING: WINTER SPORT IN THE ALPS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KRENN.

A METHOD OF LOCOMOTION KNOWN TO XENOPHON AND TO OUR KING ALFRED, BUT FIRST MADE KNOWN AS A MODERN SPORT IN 1879: SKI-RUNNING—ALONG A SWISS ROAD.

Ski-running, here seen in being in exceedingly picturesque surroundings in the Alps, claims a very considerable antiquity. As "The Book of Winter Sports" has it: "Those nomadic tribes, whose hunting-grounds were in the great plains which, owing to their proximity to the Arctic Circle, were usually covered by snow, would soon discover that unaided locomotion was extremely perilous. To reach game at all in snow-covered country it is necessary to be provided with foot-gear which will prevent sinking; and the further advantage of coming up more swiftly with his prey would incline the predatory savage to look with favour on snow-shoes or ski. From being used within the Arctic Circle exclusively, ski probably became familiar to the sub-Arctic peoples. . . . Xenophon, Procopius, and our own King Alfred, are all eloquent witnesses to the antiquity of the ski. Obviously it grew out of the primitive snow-shoe. . . . The modern history of the sport of ski-running may be said to date from the year 1879, with the comparatively unchronicled and unsung ski meeting held on the slopes of the hill at Huseby, near Christiania."

WINTER SPORTS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE IN ENGLAND: BOBBING, KI-

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE, DAVY, WHERLI, BALLANC

"MAN OVERBOARD!" A BOBBING INCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

AT THE START: SKI-JORERS ABOUT TO RACE.

A SPILL: A BOBBING INCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

SKI-RUNNING: A TELEMARK SWING.

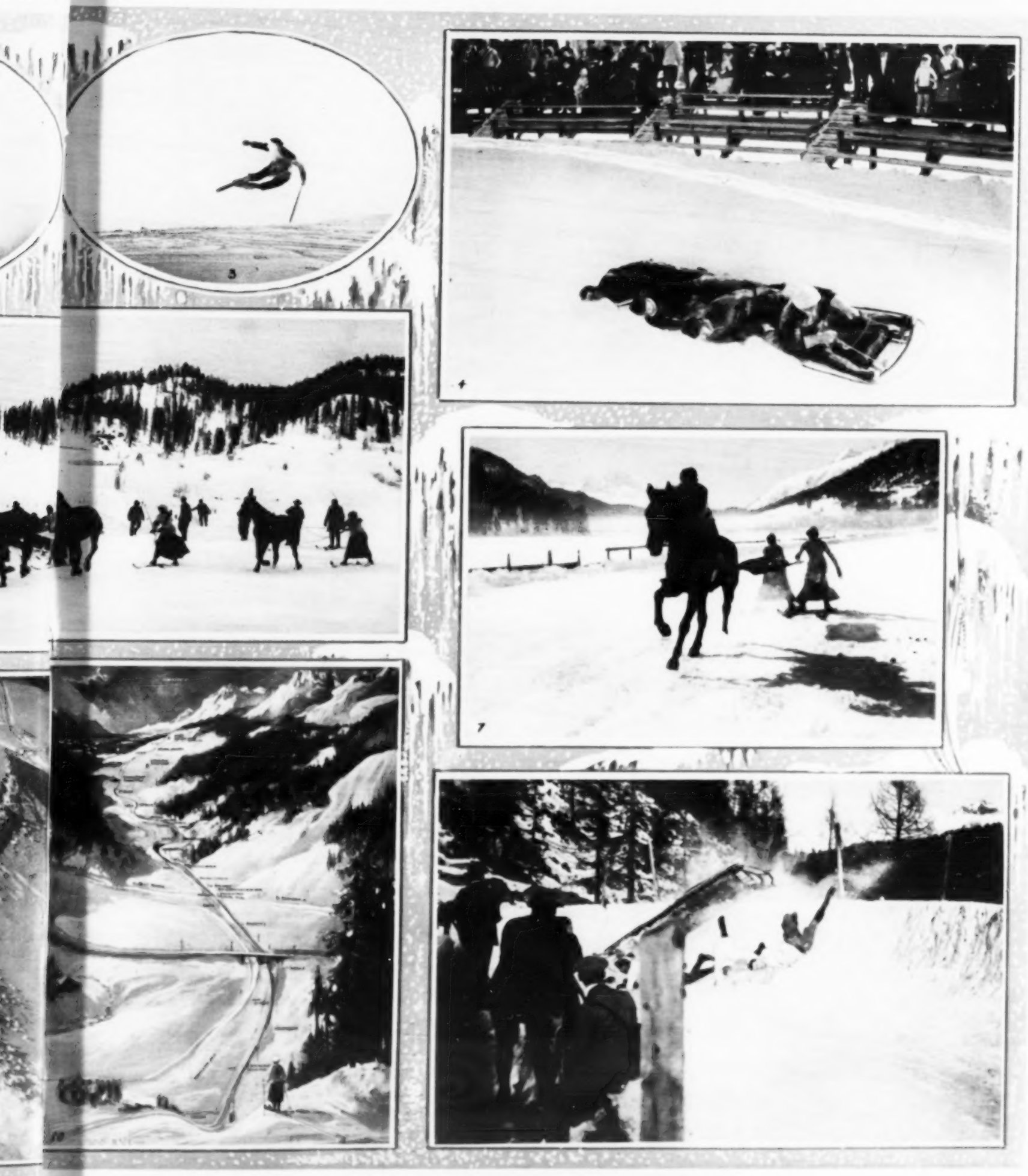
A RACE IN FULL SWING: SKI-JORI

DURING A CUP DAY: ON THE CRESTA RUN, ST. MORITZ.

Lord Lytton, a devotee of winter sports, has said, in Mr. Edgar Syers' "Book of Winter Sports": "Until comparatively lately, winter sports have been almost unknown to Englishmen. Our climate provides us so rarely with ice and snow that proficiency in skating or ski-ing has been confined to very few. In recent years, however, several circumstances have occurred to popularise these sports. . . . Although artificial ice-rinks in this country have accomplished much, they are now unable to satisfy the demands which they have stimulated. They have tempted large numbers of men and women to take to skating, but restrictions of space prevent them from affording complete enjoyment. . . . What is known as English

BING, KI-ING, AND SKI-JÖRING, IN FULL SWING IN SWITZERLAND.

L. BALLANC AWING BY C. FLEMING WILLIAMS



5. SKI-RUNNING: A TELEMARK SWING.

6. THE LAKE AT ST. MORITZ.

THE FIRST ICE RUN IN THE WORLD: THE FAMOUS CRESTA RUN AT ST. MORITZ.

4. ON THE BANKING: TAKING A SHARP CURVE.

7. TWO SKI-ERS WITH ONE HORSE: IMPROMPTU SKI-JÖRING IN SWITZERLAND.

10. A VERY UNEXPECTED SPILL: A BOBBING INCIDENT.

skating requires a large surface of ice undisturbed by other performers, and this anomaly has therefore arisen, that whereas the International style of skating has invaded England, English skaters have been driven to the Continent. These English skaters were the first to discover the unrivalled opportunities which the climate of Switzerland offered to all lovers of winter sports, and the delightful experiences which they enjoyed have led others to follow their example in ever-increasing numbers. Tobogganing and ski-ing, which are almost impossible in England, can now be enjoyed to the full in Switzerland."

A JEWELLED FRAME OF MANY GAMES: A SETTING FOR WINTER SPORT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BALLANCE AND STEINER.

BEFORE THE FREEZING-OVER OF THE FINE LAKE: ST. MORITZ IN WINTER.

IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ST. MORITZ: A BEAUTIFUL WINTER LANDSCAPE OF THE FAMOUS RESORT.

The physical well-being brought about by the pursuit of winter sports in the crisp, keen air makes many realise the joy of life to its fullest, and such joy is increased immeasurably in the case of those who have eyes for the beautiful; for the frame provided by Nature as a setting for winter sports is perfect. Such scenes as these suggest not winter, the aged man; but winter, the young god. The lines of Frances Kemble Butler may be remembered: "I saw him on his throne, far in the North, Him ye call Winter, picturing him ever An aged man, whose frame, with palsied shiver, Bends o'er the fiery element, his foe, But him I saw was a young god, whose brow Was crown'd with jagged icicles, and forth From his keen spirit-like eyes there shone a light Broad, glaring and intensely cold and bright."

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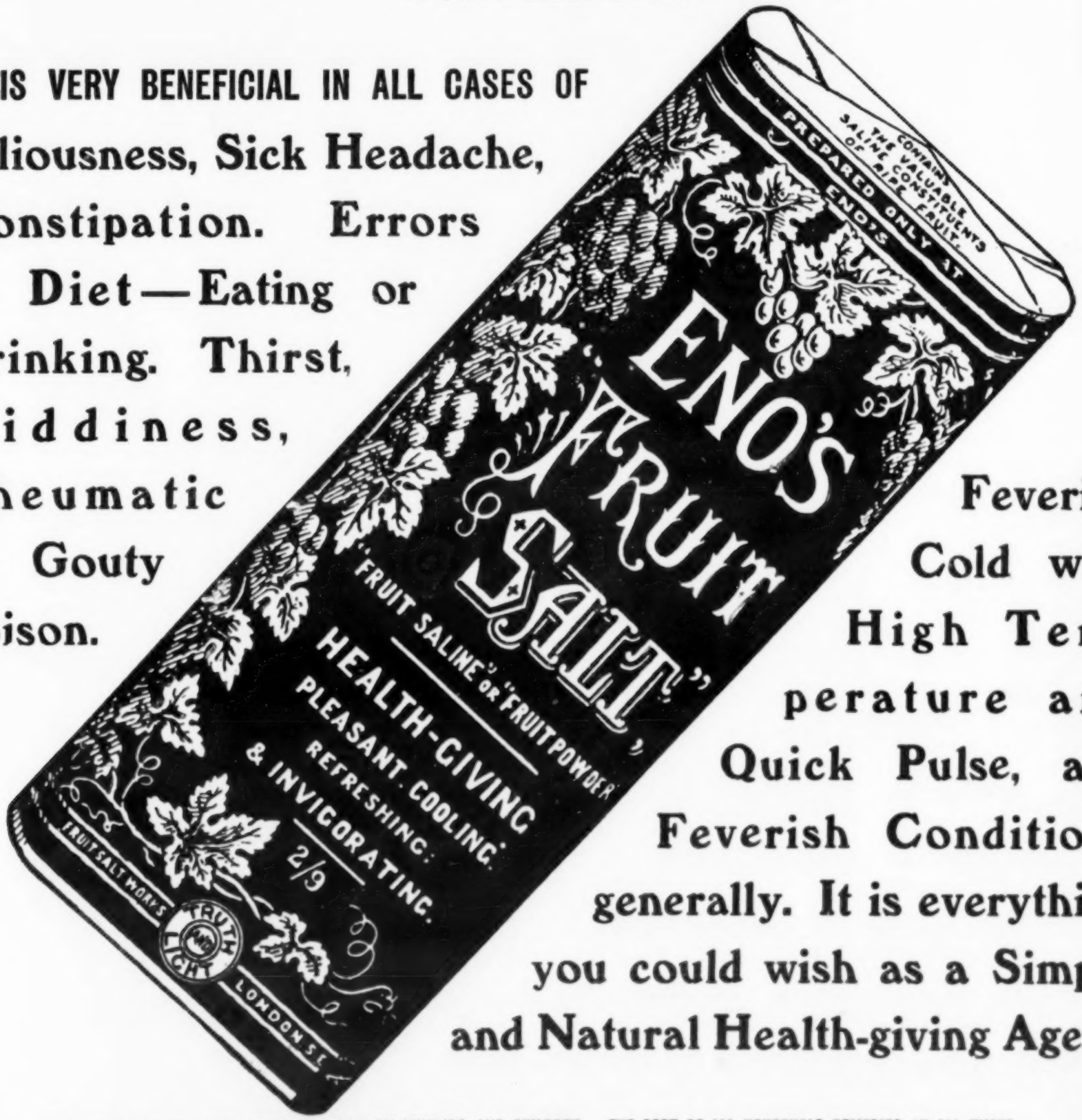

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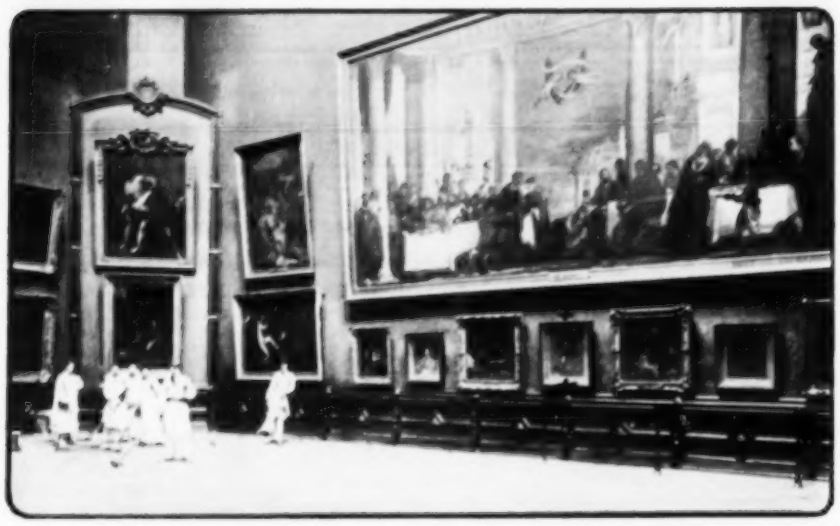
ART NOTES.

"I USED to make quite a lot of money," an animal-painter told me the other day; "but a great change has come over the world. I used to paint horses; now Art is hooted out of the road by motors. I'm afraid the world's in a bad way." My friend, instead of painting pictures, is concerning himself with the invention of a new tyre. He has capitulated, even to the point of doing service to the machine that runs over him. And his complaint is only a cheerful little echo of a roaring discontent. The living painter's lot is a difficult one, if not on account of the motors, then on account of the Old Masters.

With this notion but lately established in my mind by my unfortunate friend, I visited the new English Art Club in Suffolk Street, and soon found myself marvelling at the shower of red stars on the pictures there. The fact that Mr. Augustus John's great cartoon, the one really important work of art in the collection, is not sold makes the industry of buyers up and down the exhibition all the more remarkable. Mr. John's price, like the cartoon, is very big; but here is a composition that has the beauty of a Signorelli. It proves not only that a manner of design peculiar to the Italy of the sixteenth century can be reproduced, but that a spirit peculiar to that time and place can move among modern men. None of the many attempts at revival, starting with the Pre-Raphaelites of the eighteen-fifties, has caught the living grace of the past so successfully as Mr. John's. But the market seems not yet to know whether John-plus-Signorelli has the value either of Signorelli or of John alone.

The red stars, passing Mr. Walter Bayes' interesting "Soho Tapestry," begin with Mr. David Muirhead's "Landscape at Lincoln." They have alighted on Mr. Lucien Pissarro's Monet-like "Rye, from the Harbour"; on Mr. Mark Fisher's "A November Nosegay"; on Mr. Wilson Steer's "Sunset," at the price almost of a Constable; on Mr. Fairlie Harmer's "Interrupted"; on Mr. Orpen's freakish "Sowing New Seed for the Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland," at a price that would provide education for one whole generation of a small Irish village; on Mr. Dayrell Reed's "The Hills and Waters of Cumbria," on Mr. Maresco Pearce's "The Market in the Rain," on Mr. Harold Squire's beautiful "Blue Pool," and on the same painter's larger "From Monte Solaro," on both of Mr. Innes's brilliant little landscapes, on another of Mr. Pissarro's Rye pictures, on Miss Gardner's "Fairy Gold," Mr. Adam Slade's "Cliffe End, Sussex," and Mr. John Currie's "The Dressmakers."

So much for the oil-pictures. Among the water-colours and drawings the stars have fallen no less generously. And here it is that the old New English is shown to keep its hold upon collectors. Mr. Tonks and Professor Brown, under whose joint rule at the Slade School passed Mr. John, Mr. Orpen, Mr. McEvoy, and most of the important exhibitors in Suffolk Street, are both decorated; all six of Mr. Tonks's elaborate studies bear the red mark, and Mr. McEvoy is equally successful. Mr. Orpen's drawings, each catalogued at one hundred pounds, have found the close-fisted buyer in two minds; but his admirers are perhaps content to possess the reproductions now issued by Messrs. Chenil and Co., in the King's Road. Nor is it likely that Mr. John's cartoon will be put into solitary confinement by a buyer at a thousand pounds. It should certainly be added to the series of wonderful drawings already reproduced and circulated in Chelsea. E. M.



MAKING READY FOR THE RETURN OF THE "MONNA LISA": PREPARATIONS IN THE SALON CARRÉ AT THE LOUVRE FOR REPLACING LEONARDO'S MASTERPIECE IN ITS OLD POSITION.

Before being replaced in the Louvre, the famous stolen masterpiece of Leonardo, the "Monna Lisa," recently recovered in Italy, was on view in Paris at the École des Beaux-Arts. Quite an army of police and officials from the Louvre were on guard outside the building, expecting to have a large crowd to deal with, but the attendance was far smaller than had been anticipated. One old lady threw a packet at the picture, and was immediately pounced upon; but it was only an envelope containing violets and inscribed: "Oh, my cherished Monna! Here you are again. I had prayed so often to St. Anthony of Padua that in the end he has granted my prayer."

Photograph by Manuel.

RESTORED TO PARIS BY ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA?: THE "MONNA LISA" ON VIEW IN THE ÉCOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS, BUT ATTRACTING FEW VISITORS.

Photograph by Branger.

Messrs. J. Whitaker and Sons, of 12, Warwick Lane, E.C., have issued the new editions for 1914 of their famous works of reference, "Whitaker's Almanack," "The International Whitaker," and "Whitaker's Peerage." There are many new and useful items in the Almanack, including particulars as to aeronautics, emigration, the progress of Canada, cable and wireless telegraphy, and so on. As usual, the Almanack is sold in paper covers at 1s., and in cloth at 2s. 6d. "The International Whitaker"—a cosmopolitan supplement to the Almanack first issued last year—costs 2s., while the "Peerage" is 5s.—a very moderate price for books of its class.

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LADIES' PAGE.

RIVIERA dress is by no means what it used to be even a few years ago. Like the "afternoon Park" that erstwhile was so great a joy in the London season, a change has come about that is marvellous. The ubiquitous motor, interfering with the gathering of the wealthy in one confined area, is largely the cause in each case of the falling-off that is there. Then the newly developed love of travel in the German nation has affected the smartness of dress on the Riviera; German Frau and Frauleïn would not even wish to claim for themselves the palm for smart dressing and elegance of aspect. Still, there always will be a good display of fashionable costume to be seen at certain spots on the Riviera, and the Paris and Vienna designers continue to launch some of their ideas for the Spring in this favourable field for testing practically how things will "take."

Tulle hats, it appears, are to be one of the leading millinery notions, for this material of the moment is being built up into chapeaux of various new forms. The exaggerated height of some designs is startling. A tall melon shape with a very small curved brim is to be a favoured one; and with the same sort of brim, but low crown, is the tulle "bowler." The tulle is gathered over a wire framework with only just sufficient fulness to prevent the hair being visible. The trimming often consists of a high wing-shaped mount of tulle, edged sometimes with tiny beads, sometimes with marabout, and frequently with a narrow line of fur. Not always, of course, is tulle employed as trimming also when used to construct the shape; there are many quaint wings, and quills, and fancy mounts of feathers, odder than ever in shape and in respect of the angle at which they are set. Beads also loom larger than ever on the near horizon, and very bright colours are produced in these ornaments. Thus, on a tête-de-nègre (that is, the darkest, almost black, shade of brown) tulle Riviera model appears an ornament in magenta and gold beads, the shape of an aeroplane's wings; and on a black bowler shaped tulle hat is a wide coronet, set across the front, and having ten narrow spikes rising high above it like a rather queer halo, all done in purple beads of different shades picked out with white ones forming a straight line up each prong.

Tulle is equally ubiquitous amongst the veilings of the hour. A new way of wearing the veil is to have a shaped piece of tulle, either plain or chenille-spotted, gathered into a velvet band to surround the neck, fastening behind with an invisible press button. As velvet throatlets are very well worn, this edge to the veil is in no way striking, while it holds the veil down nicely, and forms a pretty finish to a collarless neck. There have been published pictures of a few women wearing veils cut away over the eyes like a Turkish woman's yashmak, but with the all-important difference that the Parisian modiste who is trying to launch this fashion uses the ordinary transparent veiling of every day, with no concealment at all of the features and no suffocating effect from any check to the breathing. The fashion has not "caught on" as yet, but there is really much common-sense in the idea of leaving the eyes uncovered while protecting, by a light veiling, the complexion and the hair from dust and disturbing winds. Coloured veils are not so much worn as they were recently; white lace veils for morning wear, and white or black tulle with purple or black chenille spots for the afternoon, are more liked.

A GRACEFUL BOUDOIR GOWN.

A tea-gown in Ninon of a pale heliotrope, brocaded with sprigs in copper; the fichu and sleeves of white chiffon edged with copper bead-work.

Beads, the delight of savages, are really very decorative, and are employed on evening gowns with lavish but still discreet profusion. Bugles and round beads, large beads and small ones, jet beads and pearl beads, beads of the most vivid colours and dull whites and blacks—all are in vogue. They are used especially to make shoulder-straps, and loops falling over the shoulder-tip and the top of the arm in lieu of sleeves; for sleeves, however abbreviated, have well-nigh disappeared, only a Magyar drapery of a filmy material, or the chains of beads just referred to, or perchance drapery in a closely beaded net, drawn from the centre of the corsage over the top of the arm, serving as substitute for the vanished sleeve. Cut jet beads in long strands are allowed to dangle somewhere over the gowns, or perhaps embroideries in sparkling cut-jet are used to build the greater part of a corsage. Tunics are edged with fringes of many-coloured beads, and the slit-up sides of the skirts are apparently partially held together by the same sort of decorative ties. Then there are cabochon ornaments, and there are tassels, and passementeries, and garnitures of beads of every description. Truth to tell, the effect is often very beautiful; the brilliance and radiance of the surface of the glass aid the colouring to produce charming effects under the bright artificial lights of the present day.

Messrs. Harrod's famous one-week winter sale will be in progress from January 12 to 17, while for those who cannot attend a full illustrated catalogue is published, to allow of orders by letter. Goods over 2s. 6d. value are sent post free. It is a clearance of the magnificent stocks from every department of Harrod's great stores, groceries and furniture no less than dress and draperies. Every possible want for individual or home use is lavishly reduced in price to clear. The silver department is replete with bargains, such as a sterling silver hot-water jug, reduced from £6 10s. 0d. to five guineas.

Heating the home, hygienically, economically, and effectively, is a very important subject, and those whose rooms are cold would do well to send to Mr. James Prior, Empire Works, Holliday Street, Birmingham, for the catalogue and description of his patent "Imperial Grate," which has been awarded the highest honours at many recent exhibitions. It is an open grate which can be readily converted from a full-burning fire to slow combustion, keeping in for hours. Further, it can be arranged so as to heat radiators with the heat that usually goes up the chimney, and thus warms equably the whole of a large room, or one or more neighbouring apartments or the entrance-hall.

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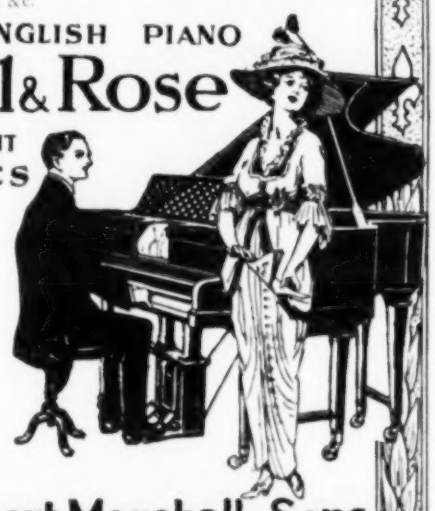

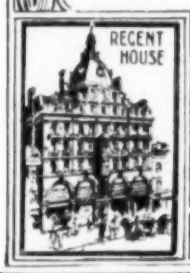

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Baby takes to Savory and Moore's Food at once and thrives on it amazingly. Mothers may have every confidence in bringing up their children on this old established, reliable Food that has been used for so many years by all classes of the community with such excellent results.

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THE BEST-APPOINTED ROOM IN LONDON.

Luncheons and Dinners a la Carte.

Luncheons	5/-
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SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
constitute an additional attraction to guests entertaining in the Louis XIV. Restaurant.

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BALL & BANQUETING ROOMS NOW OPEN
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KEEP the feet dry and warm in Switzerland when tobogganing, climbing, bobsleighing, skiing or merely walking. The ground is cold, there is snow everywhere, and the ordinary English boot is too close a fit to be really comfortable. Ski-runners soon find this out and they insist on boots with plenty of room, as provided by Lotus, for extra pairs of thick socks. No waiting for Lotus ski boots to be made. In stock ready for immediate supply. Obtainable from Lotus agents everywhere.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MRS. SARAH EGGLESTON, of 28, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, who died on Oct. 25, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £34,441. She gives the advowson of the living of Shelton, Notts., to the Bishop of Southwell and his successors; £6000 to the Charity Organisation Society; £2000 each to the Lifeboat Society, Middlesex Hospital, National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth; £1000 to the Church Missionary Society, University College Hospital, Royal Hospital of Bethlehem, British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building and Repairing of Churches and Chapels; £500 each to the Church Army, the British Hospital and Home for Incurables, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the London City Mission; £800 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; £500 to the Destitute Sailors' Fund; £800 Consols in trust for providing a home for her dog Paddy, and subject thereto for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £500 to the Newark Hospital and Dispensary; £100 each the Parish Church, and Christ Church, Newark; and the residue to the above institutions in the same proportions as their respective legacies.

The will of MR. HENRY SANDERSON POOLE, of Fairfield, Cobham, Surrey, late a member of Lloyds, who died on Oct. 29, is proved by his sons Arnold Henry Poole and Donald Louis Poole, the value of the property being £76,598. The testator gives £1000 and the income from £45,000 to his wife; £3000 to his daughter Edith Alice; £2000 each to his daughters Eveline Bertha Basden and Winifred Clare Pleydell-Nott; and the residue to his five children.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1912) of the second LORD LAWRENCE, of Pont Street, Chelsea, and Grateley, Hants, who died on Aug. 22, is proved by the widow, and Colonel the Hon. Herbert A. Lawrence, brother, the value of the property being £21,150. The testator leaves all the property in trust for his wife for life, then for his son Alexander Graham, with remainder to his grandson John Anthony Edward Lawrence.

ONCE USED BY KING PREMPEH FOR PURPOSES OF HUMAN SACRIFICE: A BRASS BOWL FROM ASHANTI PRESENTED BY SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL TO THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The bowl is a relic of the Ashanti Expedition of 1896, in which Sir Robert Baden-Powell took a distinguished part as commander of the native levies. It is about three feet in diameter and round the rim are a number of knobs and some figures of lions. The gap in the series of knobs marks the spot where the victim had to place his neck to have his head cut off. The bowl was found at a place of fetish sacrifices near Kumasi. Four times a year King Prempeh went there to pay homage to the spirits of his ancestors, and each time twenty men were sacrificed.

In a recent number of the *German Army Regulations Gazette* the Ministry of War published an order under which the Ongee Optical Works, Berlin-Schoneberg, supplies the Army service glass D. F. 03 n/A to military men at preferential prices. The order also states that no further firms will be appointed. These field-glasses, an article so necessary to all officers, can be obtained from any optician, or direct from the Ongee Optical Works, Berlin-Schoneberg. The excellence and durability of their goods are sufficiently well known, and need no better recommendation than the nomination of the firm by the German War Ministry. Detailed military catalogues are forwarded by the firm free on application.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

FORMERLY ON THE STAFF OF THIS PAPER: THE LATE MR. JOHN SCHÖNBERG, A DISTINGUISHED WAR-ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

THE LATE MR. JOHN SCHONBERG.

IT was with great regret that we heard of the death recently of Mr. John Schönberg, formerly war-artist and correspondent for this paper. His first campaign was the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. He was at Plevna and other engagements, and afterwards painted eight large battle pictures for the King of Roumania. They hang in the Throne Room at Bucharest. He also served in the first Egyptian campaign under Lord Wolseley, and the Serbo-Bulgarian War, and went to St. Petersburg after the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. In 1892 he visited Hamburg, at great personal risk, during the outbreak of cholera, and drawings made there by him appeared in *The Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, 1892, and Oct. 1, 1892. Mr. Schönberg was born in Vienna in 1844, and was close on seventy when he died.

Photo. A. F. Lucas.

TAKING A SHORT CUT IN THE CABLE SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST: THE NEW ADEN-COLOMBO CABLE BEING FLOATED ASHORE ON BARRELS OFF THE COAST OF CEYLON.

The new Aden-Colombo cable was landed at the Ceylon end on December 5. The cable was laid for the Eastern Telegraph Company by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's cable-ship "Colonia," seen in the distance in the photograph. It completes the new main line to the East as far as Penang, and will greatly accelerate the service to and from the Far East. In the photograph the cable is shown being floated ashore on barrels and hauled in with a rope by coolies. The shore-end is on board the lighter, whence it is being paid out, it not being safe for the cable-ship to come close enough in. Natives are seen cutting away the first barrel. The shore-end of the cable was specially armoured for about a quarter of a mile, to protect it from the reef, and weighed eleven tons.

Health, Strength and Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known German Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at **1/3** and **2/3** respectively to be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists.

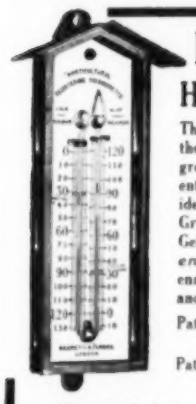
TENDER FACED MEN

Should use

CUTICURA SOAP

Constantly for all toilet purposes, especially shaving and shampooing, with occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, because so effective in removing slight irritations, redness, roughness, pimples, dandruff, etc., of the skin and scalp and promoting and maintaining skin and hair health.

Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot. Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town. Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.



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This Thermometer registers the *greatest cold*, the greatest heat, and the 'present' temperature. It is an ideal thermometer for the Greenhouse, Garden, and General Outdoor use. The *enamelled steel* scale ensures durability, legibility, and cleanliness.

Pattern "A," unframed, with Magnet 6/-

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Illustrated List of "Thermometers," showing patterns for all Household and Outdoor purposes, sent free on request.

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Benger's is the most easily digested of all foods.

It is appetising and delicious, and is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods cause pain and distress.

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for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, enjoys the universal recommendation of Medical men in all cases of severe or temporary illness, and during convalescence.

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AU GRAND MONARQUE CIGARS

Noted throughout the Kingdom for Excellence of Quality and Condition.

BREVAS - - - - - - 21s. per box of 50 } POST FREE.
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All who appreciate a really good Foreign Cigar should write to-day for Samples, 2 or 4 for 1s., post free.

BENSON & CO., *Cigar Importers,*
Late of 61, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. WORTHING, SUSSEX.

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls USE "IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. The genuine bear the trade mark on right hand corner of each label.

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Prepared only by S. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., BERNERS STREET W. & CITY ROAD E.C., LONDON.

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For Hoarseness

Never fail to promptly relieve Loss of Voice, Clergyman's Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma and Influenza. 1½ per Box

OF ALL STORES AND CHEMISTS.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

PREVENTS the Hair from falling off.
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.
IS NOT A DYE.
Of all Chemists and Hairdressers.
Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

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Come down every morning Feeling Really Well!

IT is astonishing how many people begin the day wearily, and go through it without zest, when they have no ailment that calls for "Doctor's advice." The vast majority are simply suffering from constipation, and only PURGEN is needed to put them right and keep them so. Drastic drugs may remedy constipation for a time, but in the end they always do more harm than good.

PURGEN

is at once mild and effective, and its effectiveness does not wear off by prolonged use. Ladies will find this a particularly agreeable medicine, both for themselves and for their children.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

Price **1/1½d.** per Box,

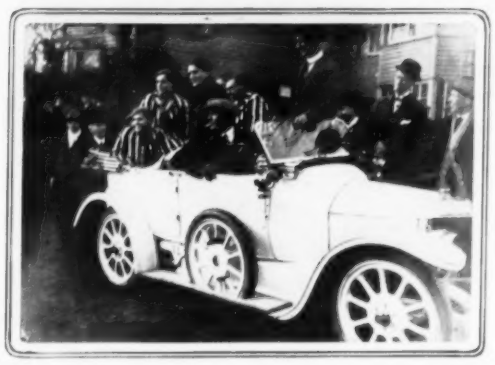
or Sample and Booklet Free from H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ltd., 14, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

THE CAR AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Motor Show.

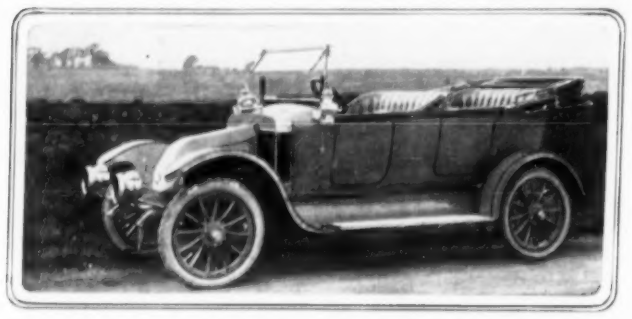
Manchester has had the hardest of fortune in the matter of its Motor Show of 1914. In former years it has been held out at Rusholme—rather far, it is true, from the centre of Manchester, though the distance was compensated by the suitability of the building in which the Show was housed. Of course, the latter did not compare with Olympia either for size or the imposing nature of its architecture, but there was ample room for the holding of a pleasure-car exhibition, and Manchester could at least pride itself on having a building superior in every respect to that in which the Scottish trade is perforce compelled to house its annual motor show in Edinburgh. That, unfortunately, is no longer the case, for—it is alleged as a consequence of the fire-raising tactics of a section of the Militant Suffragettes—the hall at Rusholme was totally destroyed by fire shortly before Christmas. At one time it was thought that this would have meant no Show for Manchester, but the Northern traders regard the annual exhibition as being so vital to their interests that they determined that if they could not have the whole loaf, they would at least secure a portion of it, so the City Hall was taken, and immediate preparations made to transfer the Show there. Of course, the Show that opened yesterday is, so to say, only a ghost of what it would have been but for the fire at Rusholme. I do not know how the two buildings compared in the matter of actual space available, but certainly the City Hall is much smaller than the other. As a matter of fact, at one time the Motor Show was held there, but that was at the time when a section of the Northern trade held its own exhibition in defiance of the fiat of the Society of Motor Manufacturers against all provincial exhibitions, and when it was thus impossible to organise a really representative show. Even so, with the aid of the industrial vehicle exhibits, the hall used to be filled, and Manchester made quite a brave show.

When, however, the North managed to persuade the Society that the interests of the industry really required a Show, and it became possible to exhibit cars without fear of incurring penalties under the Society's bond, the City Hall became all too small for the holding of an exhibition of the character which the Manchester Motor Show immediately assumed. A move was made, therefore, to the only other building available which could afford house-room to the Show. Now that has disappeared—temporarily, it is to be hoped—and the City Hall has again had to be requisitioned, hopelessly inadequate as it is to the purpose.

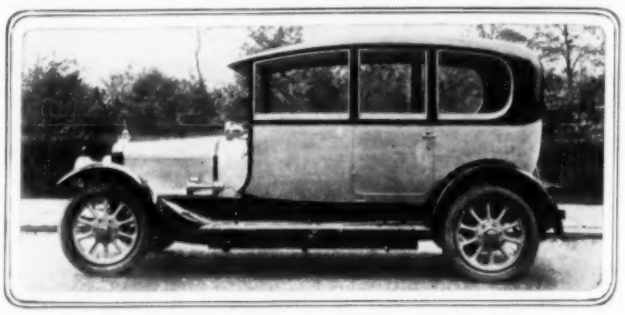


WITH THE OXFORD CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM ON BOARD: MR. CHARLES JARROTT DRIVING A 14-H.P. FOY-STEELE CAR.

The photograph was taken when the Oxford team were on their way to the recent match with Cambridge at Roehampton.



A MODERATE-PRICED FOUR-SEATER: AN 11·9 ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR, WHICH SELLS FOR £285.



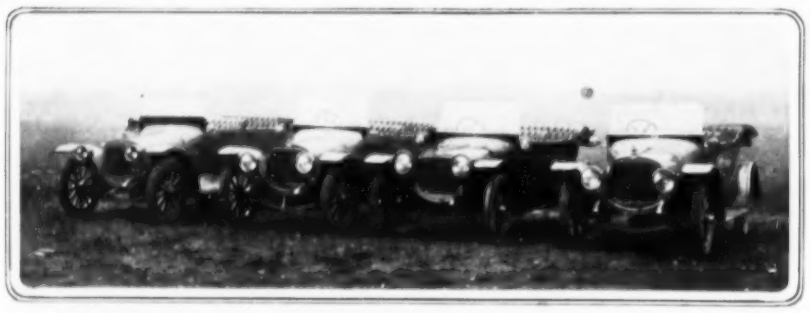
STATELY AND "INVINCIBLE": A 25-50-H.P. TALBOT LIMOUSINE.

Restricted Space and Attenuated Exhibits.

It would be idle to pretend that the Show is a great success. Under the circumstances, it could hardly be expected that it could be; but I do think that the traders of Manchester are to be congratulated upon the dogged enterprise and determination which have resulted in their having an exhibition at all. It has been hard work to make it truly representative of all the trade interests held in the Northern city, but it has been done, and done very well when due regard is had to the difficulties which have had to be met. Space being restricted, the exhibitors have been compelled to put up with the very minimum of stand accommodation, and to eke out the resources by means of private exhibitions of their own outside the walls of the Show building. For instance, the Daimler Company is only able to show a single car—one of the new "Specials" which attracted so much attention at the Olympia Show last November. This is supplemented by a show of all their models at the Daimler depot in Deansgate.

Wolseleys, again, have only space to show two cars, and, like the Daimler Company, are supplementing their exhibit by holding an "overflow" show at the premises of their Manchester agent, Mr. Max Lawrence, in Blackfriars Street. So

[Continued overleaf.

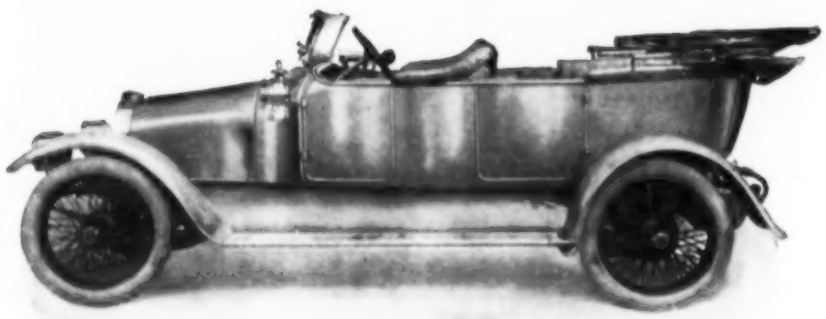


SENT OUT TO THE TORONTO EXHIBITION: THE FOUR SUNBEAM CARS FOR THE SHOW.

Two of the cars are 12-16-h.p. models, and two 16-20-h.p. They are equipped with C.A.V. electric self-starter and the Rotax Leitner lighting outfit.

ARMSTRONG - WHITWORTH

STAND 22 Manchester Motor Exhibition, *Jan. 9-17.*



STAND 22 Manchester Motor Exhibition, *Jan. 9-17.*

15/20 h.p. Chassis	£375
17/25 h.p. Chassis	£435
20/30 h.p. Chassis	£500
30/50 h.p. Chassis	£850

Write for 1914 Catalogue.

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd.,

Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London: 3, Blenheim Street, Bond Street. Manchester: 114, Deansgate.

62 HIGHEST AWARDS IN 1913

FIRST TO TRAVEL 100 MILES IN 1 HOUR

INVINCIBLE

TALBOT

PROGRAMME OF 1914 MODELS.

12 h.p. R.A.C. Rating, 15.8 h.p. Brake h.p. 28. Tax £4 4s. Four-cylinder Engine, 80 mm. bore, 120 mm. stroke. Complete with Four-Seater Torpedo Body, Taper Bonnet, "One-man" Hood, Adjustable Screen, Hooter, and Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 5 lamps, Detachable Wheels and 1 Spare with 815 × 105 mm. tyres. **£410** With Two-seated Body, £400

15-20 R.A.C. Rating, 15.8 h.p. Brake h.p. 35. Tax £4 4s. Four-cylinder Engine, 80 mm. bore, 130 mm. stroke. Chassis Price £350, with tyres. Complete with side entrance Streamline Torpedo Body, Taper Bonnet, "One-man" Hood, Adjustable Screen, Hooter, and Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 5 lamps. Detachable Wheels and 1 Spare with 815 × 105 mm. tyres. **£460** With Two-seated Body, £450

20-30 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 20.1 h.p., Brake h.p. 43, Tax £6 6s. Four-cylinder Engine, 90 mm. bore, 140 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers, 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£425**

20-40 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 23.8 h.p. Brake h.p., 45. Tax £6 6s. Six-cylinder Engine, 80 mm. bore, 120 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers; Dynamo Electric Lighting Set, with 5 lamps; 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£565**

25-50 h.p. R.A.C. rating, 25.6 h.p. Brake h.p. 55. Tax £6 6s. Four-cylinder Engine 101.5 mm. bore, 140 mm. stroke. Chassis with Shock Absorbers, 5 Detachable Wheels and Tyres ... **£515**

Shown at **STAND No. 40,** Manchester Show.

Catalogue on request

CLEMENT TALBOT, LIMITED,
Barlby Road, North Kensington,
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The Record-Breaking ARGYLL

Argylls' New Year's Gift to Motorists

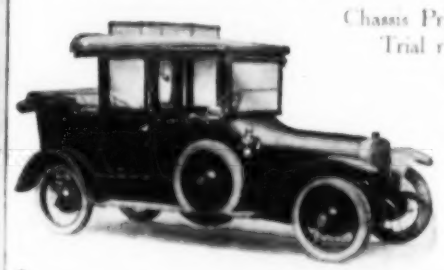
Reduction in prices of the Argyll Single Sleeve Valve Cars.

Having now sold a sufficient number of Argyll Single Sleeve Valve Engines to cover the cost of developing the invention, and having booked orders fully 50 per cent. in excess of last year, the management of Argylls Ltd., after a conference with their Depot Managers and Agents, have decided to make the following substantial reductions which came into force on January 1st, 1914.

			1913 Prices
12 18 h.p.	Two-Seater Car	£315	£355
12 18 h.p.	Torpedo Car	£335	£375
15 30 h.p.	Two-Seater Car	£475	£550
15 30 h.p.	Torpedo Car	£495	£575
15/30 h.p.	Limousine or Landaulette	£675	£710
15/30 h.p.	Cabriolet	£700	£735
25 50 h.p.	Torpedo Car	£675	£750
25 50 h.p.	Limousine or Landaulette	£825	£875
25 50 h.p.	Cabriolet	£850	£900

These cars are fully equipped, including: One-Man Hood, Screen, 3 Lamps, Horn, Tool Outfit, Detachable Wheels, Spare Wheel, 5 Tyres, Number Plate, Petrol Gauge, &c.

Chassis Prices will remain as formerly.
Trial runs arranged on request.



ARGYLLS LTD.,
Head Office and Works,
ALEXANDRIA, Scotland.
London Show Rooms: 6, Great Marlboro' Street, W.
and at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Leicester, Bournemouth, &c.

BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

The World's Best 15-20 h.p. Car.

STRAKER-SQUIRE

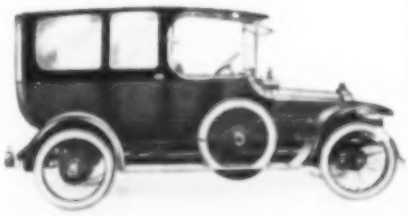
15-20 h.p. Straker-Squire, 1914 model, Four seater.

ONE TYPE CHASSIS ONLY

Having concentrated our entire energies and experience during the past six years on the construction of the ONE MODEL ONLY, we now justly claim to possess the Best Medium-powered Car on the world's market.

A few of the 1914 Improvements.

Four-Speed Gear-Box.
Wheel-base increased.
Power of Engine increased.
Springing improved.
Clutch improved.
Truffault Shock Absorbers fitted to all chassis.
Standard Bodies greatly improved.
Also various other refinements.



15-20 h.p. Straker-Squire Standard Cabriolet.

1914 CHASSIS:

15-20 H.P. ONE TYPE CHASSIS ONLY suitable for all Types of Bodies

(Springing, gear ratio, and rake of steering specially arranged to suit particular type of body fitted.)

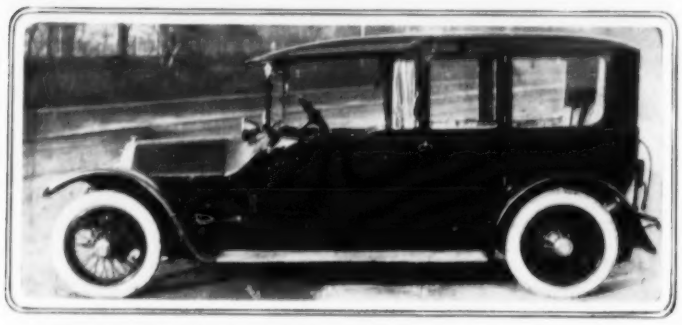
S. STRAKER & SQUIRE, Ltd., 75-77, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

A Book *worth reading*

—Get one from the Long Acre Autocar Co., Ltd., 127, Long Acre, W.C.

that, bad as things are, they might be worse, and, after all, Manchester is to be congratulated upon having done very well indeed under exceptionally adverse conditions.

By the way, I wonder how it comes about that the date of the Manchester function was arranged to fall so nearly to that set for the opening of the Scottish Show at Edinburgh? The Manchester Show closes on Saturday, Jan. 17, while the Edinburgh exhibition opens on the following Friday, Jan. 23. I should have said that this would be highly inconvenient for those firms who are exhibiting at both places, but I suppose the question was duly thought out before the decision was taken to antedate the usual time of the Manchester exhibition in the way that has been done by the S.M.M.T. All the same, I hear that the Scotsmen are by no means pleased about it.



WITH COACH-WORK BY MESSRS. MAYTHORN, OF BIGGLESWADE: A SPECIALLY LIGHT DEE-FRONTED LIMOUSINE-DE-LUXE.

The interior of this luxuriously equipped car is fitted with two cabinets, containing respectively a thermos flask and a tea-set. There are also an electric cigar-lighter, an electric fan, and a skylight ventilator. The car is painted a rich deep-blue and finished in grey silk brocade.

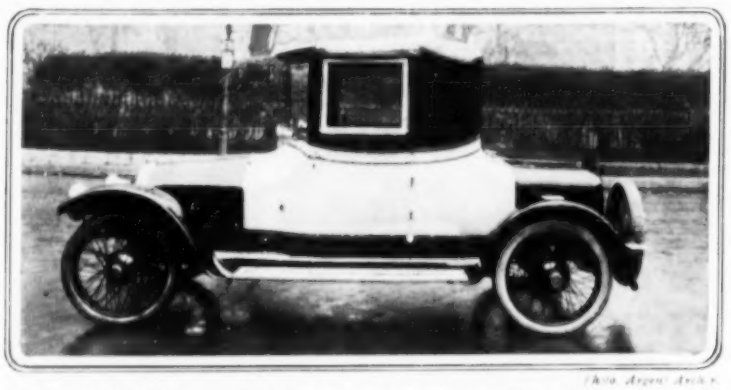
Some of the Exhibits. It is not at all easy to proceed to a detailed description of the more interesting exhibits at the Show. To begin with, as I have already said, the range of exhibits is not as representative as it would have been had the unfortunate fire at Rusholme not occurred. Space being so restricted, it seems that firms have simply had to stage the thing that would fit, irrespective sometimes of whether it happens to be the model which they intend to make their leading line of the season. In most cases, of course, the endeavour has been to avoid this contretemps, but it has not always met with success. People like the Straker-Squire firm, who specialise in one model only, are fortunate in this respect, since it assures them of all they, as a matter of fact, can require—opportunity of showing to the visiting public the article they are producing.

Argylls. The Argyll firm is not exhibiting direct, but its interests are well looked after by its Manchester agent, Mr. Edgar Harding. The chief interest of the Argyll exhibit certainly centres about the great reduction that has been made in the prices of these famous cars. Naturally, when a great departure like the adoption of the now famous single sleeve-valve engine is made by a manufacturing firm, a lot of money has to be spent in developing the invention. Argylls, having wiped out these preliminary expenses, have made a substantial cut in their prices, commencing with the New Year, and it is now possible to acquire a 15-30-h.p. sleeve-valve car, complete as a five-seater, for £475—a drop of something like £75. The poppet-valve 12-18-h.p. model has been reduced to £415 for the two-seater, and £435 for the "torpedo" car; while the sleeve-valve 25-50-h.p. car is listed at £675.

Straker-Squire. Straker-Squire cars are exhibited by Messrs. Lookers, Ltd., who stage three examples of this well-known mark. There is the polished chassis which was exhibited at Olympia, and which I described in detail during the run of that exhibition; also a 15-20-h.p. chassis, fitted with four-seated boat-shaped body, with revolving front seats and the rear seats removable. This car is fitted with a new patented hood, which folds down out of sight when not required for use. There is also shown a very smart Van den Plas type of landaulette, which seats four inside and two on the outside seats. This last is intended for a moderately priced, high-class town carriage, and succeeds admirably in its designed object.

AT A PLACE HALLOWED BY MEMORIES OF LADY JANE GREY: A 12-H.P. ROVER ON THE "DRAWBRIDGE" AT ASTLEY COOPER.

The estate of Astley Cooper, Warwickshire, belonged to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, and one of the opposers of Queen Mary's marriage with Philip II. of Spain. From Astley the Duke was taken to London and there executed on February 23, 1554, eleven days after his daughter, Lady Jane.



(Photo. Argent, Leeds.)

WITH BODY-WORK BY MAYTHORN: A 15-20-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH COUPÉ.

This interesting little car is fitted with C.A.V. lighting outfit and electric horn, Smith speedometer, and Dunlop wire wheels.

Armstrong-Whitworth. The *clou* of the Armstrong-Whitworth exhibit is undoubtedly the new 20-30-h.p. chassis, an entirely new model for the 1914 season. This fine car was shown for the first time at the recent Olympia Show, when I described it in some detail. There is therefore no need for me to descant further upon its undeniable merits. I have tried this car on the road, and am therefore able to say that it goes as well as it looks—which is saying a good deal. For the motorist of more moderate requirements, there are the "fifteen-twenty" and the 17-25-h.p. chassis, both excellent

(Continued overleaf.)

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Complete five-seater with one-man hood, screen, 12-Volt Rotax lighting set, detachable wheels, spare wheel and tyre, horn, etc., etc., 6" longer chassis and body (optional) for tall drivers.

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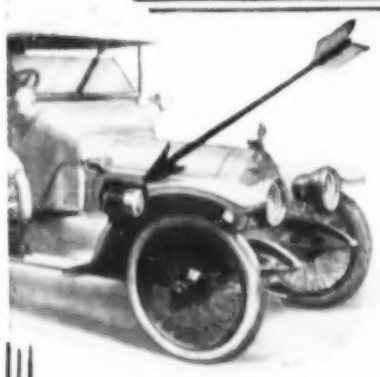

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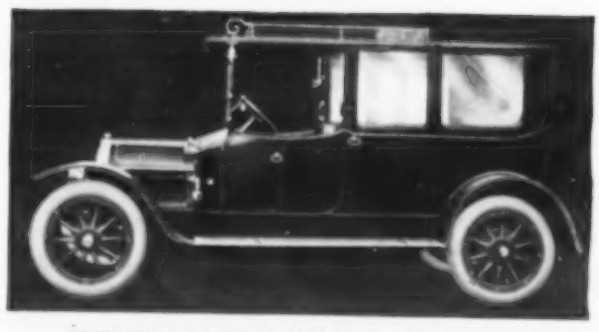

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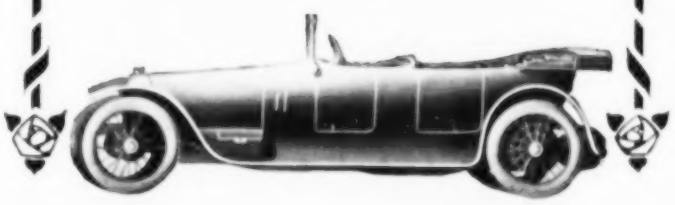

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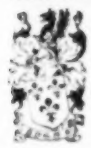

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Continued.]

productions of the famous Elswick works; while the more ambitious tastes are catered for by the six-cylinder 30-50-h.p. car.

Clement-Talbot. Another firm which is showing through the medium of its local agents is that of Clement-Talbot, Ltd., whose cars are staged by the Bolton Motor Company. Two cars are shown, these being a 20-30-h.p. limousine landaulette, with coachwork by Windovers'. It is finished in royal-blue, with interior upholstery to suit, with grey trimmings. The interior seats five, and the car is fitted with dynamo lighting set, shock absorbers, and five detachable wheels, with 820 by 120 mm. tyres. This is a really attractive car, for either town or country work. The second car is a 12-h.p. "torpedo," similar in every detail to the one which created so much interest at Olympia. Both these cars embody all the improvements which have been introduced into the 1914 Talbot models, though the restrictions on space preclude the exhibition of representative cars of other Talbot models—the 15-20, the 20-40, and the 25-50-h.p. chassis.

Lanchester. Luxurious Lanchesters are shown direct by the Lanchester Company. This again is a car which I described in detail so recently that it would be superfluous to traverse again its many points of refined excellence. It is a car which cannot fail to appeal to the motorist who desires to combine all the qualities of elegance, luxury, and mechanical refinement in his carriage. In a word, the Lanchester is a car which ranks among the real aristocrats of cars. It is, withal, a car which embodies probably more originality of constructional thought than any other, and for that alone it must command the attention of the connoisseur.

Standard. Among that very large class which looks to the new "light-car" class to fill its requirements, I imagine the little Standard will create a good deal of interest. It is being shown by the Hollingdrake Automobile Company, who are the Northern agents for this well-known mark. While, in the matter of choosing a car which falls within the larger classes I do not think the intending purchaser is likely to go far wrong if he allows his personal preferences to guide him, when it comes to the light class a good deal more caution is necessary. My advice to the intending buyer is to make the choice from among those which adhere closely to conventional car practice—which are, in fact, strictly miniature cars as opposed to the vehicle of the cycle-car type. Of the class I have in mind, the little Standard is an excellent example. It is a car I have tried out on the road, and with which I am very well impressed. W. WHITTALL.

Arrangements have been made by the Aerated Bread Company, Ltd., to supply and deliver daily throughout the Metropolitan area not only their high-class bread, and staminal "Cocolate," which is so palatable and nourishing, but all their products, the high quality and uniform excellence of which have made the name "A.B.C." famous.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

ALAIN C WHITE (New York).—We thank you for your books, which shall receive due honours in a week or two.

J FOWLER and MANY OTHERS.—We fear you have fallen into one of Mr. Dawson's neatly baited traps. Castling will not solve No. 1 of our Christmas quips. It is evident Black's last move must have been either K to Kt sq or P to R 3rd, and in neither case could a White piece have been taken which had been moved immediately before. Either White's King or Rook therefore must have been played to the square it now occupies, and Castling is obviously impossible.

L SCHLU (Vienna).—The notice above is an interesting commentary on your note respecting the problem in question. As regards No. 3630, will you explain how you mate if Black plays 1. P takes Kt?

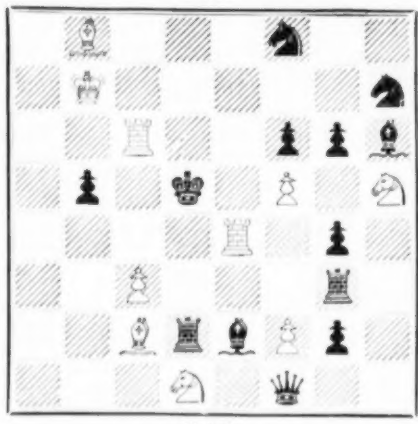
CAPTAIN CHALLICE (Great Yarmouth).—We thank you for your letter and enclosures. Your record is truly wonderful, and we hope you will be spared to make it even bigger.

R J BLAND (Bombay).—We are sorry we cannot accept the four-mover. What we published was a very exceptional problem, and then only for its unique solution. Your three-mover we will examine, and hope to make use of. As far as our memory goes, we have never seen a position like it.

W A CLARK (Whitby).—Thanks for problem and good wishes. Both are very acceptable.

PROBLEM No. 3634.—BY PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3620 from Laurent C Changuion (Vredenburg, C.C.); of No. 3624 from R Donner; of No. 3626 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3628 from J W Beaty (Toronto), J Murray (Quebec), and F West; of No. 3629 from J W Beaty, J Murray, F West, and H Grasett Baldwin (Toronto); of No. 3630 from F R Pickering (Forest Hill), and W Lillie (Marple); of No. 3631 from L Schlu (Vienna), C Barretto (Madrid), Dittlof Jassens (Apeldoorn), J S Rogers (Lincoln's Inn), W Best (Dorchester), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J Isaacson (Liverpool), F R Pickering, A Kenworthy (Hastings), A W Hamilton Gell, J Gamble (Crongavad), Palanquin, R Murphy (Wexford), J G and M L Locke (Hawick), and J F Overton (Sutton Coldfield).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3632 received from J Willcock (Shrewsbury), L Schlu, E Wallis (Scarborough), J Green (Boulogne), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J Cohn (Berlin), J Fowler, R Murphy, E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), T T G (Cambridge), W Best (Dorchester), F Warren, J Long (Brighton), W C D Smith (Northampton), A Whitty (Bristol), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), M E Onslow, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), R Worters (Canterbury), Baron van Pollandt (Wassenaar), W H Silk (Birmingham), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), W Lillie, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J F Overton (Sutton Coldfield), R G Healey (Leatherhead), F Smart, G Barrett (Wigan), L Salusbury-White (Leicester), C W P, W E Harrison (Leeds), W Dittlof Jassens, G Lewthwaite (Grimsby), Rev. J G Wells (Maidenhead), and J Brewster (Chester).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3631.—BY T. R. DAWSON.

	WHITE	BLACK
No. 1.—	1. Kt to Q 7th	Kt to B 3rd
	2. Kt to Kt 6th	Kt moves
	3. Kt takes P, mate.	

If Black play Kt elsewhere, 2. B takes Kt, etc.

	WHITE	BLACK
No. 2.—	1. Kt to R 6th	Kt to B 3rd
	2. Kt to B 7th	Kt takes B or P
	3. Kt takes P, mate.	

If Black play 1. Kt to K 3rd, 2. Kt to Kt 4th; and if 1. Kt to Kt 2nd, 2. Kt to B 7th, and mates next move.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament between Messrs. R. LOMAS and H. G. COLE.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles	B to K 2nd

Kt takes P is the more favoured continuation, but Black's defence is very sound.

6. R to K sq

There is so little purpose in this move now that it is really a loss of time. Here Kt to Q B 3rd, P to Q 3rd, or P to Q 4th are all preferable.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
6.	P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. P to B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th
9. B to B 2nd	P to B 4th
10. P to Q 4th	Q to B 2nd
11. P to Q R 4th	P to Kt 5th
12. P takes Kt P	P takes Kt P
13. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Kt 5th
14. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
15. P takes P	P takes P
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles

There seems little to choose now between the positions, yet in a few moves White's game goes to pieces.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
17. P to R 3rd	B takes Kt
18. Kt takes B	B to B 4th
19. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K R 4th

Threatening Kt to Kt 6th, not to mention Kt to B 5th.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
20. Q to B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
21. K R to Q sq	

There is nothing else to be done, the K B P must fall.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
21.	B takes P (ch)
22. K to R sq	Q R to B sq
23. R to Q 6th	B to B 4th
24. R to Q 7th	Kt to Q 5th
25. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
26. B takes B	P takes B
27. Q to Q 5th	

An oversight, but the game was beyond recovery.

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
27.	Kt to B 3rd

White resigns.

Can't go on

—But— The Breadwinner Dare not Give up.

Do you drag yourself every day to your business, dead-tired and burdened with an aching back? Thousands do.

And it's so often unnecessary, for in many cases these sufferings would end if relief were given the tired kidneys.

Kidney troubles are very common to sedentary occupations, but too often the kidney weakness is entirely unsuspected, and time is lost in wrong treatment. Blindly the struggle goes on, and the breadwinner dare not give up for fear of losing his place.

Long hours, lack of exercise, worry, and overwork greatly increase the blood-filtering task of the kidneys, weaken them, and bring backache and disturbances of the kidney secretions.

It is a good plan to watch the kidneys and keep them well. Any stubborn pain in the back is cause to suspect kidney weakness. So is discoloration, or pain or irregularity of the passages. And if there is rheumatic pain, headache, lassitude, nervousness, or dizziness, don't delay. Early kidney troubles are easiest to cure.

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